

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 78-87 (24-31). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 77-85 (25-29). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 69-84 (21-29). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 68-84 (21-29). CHANNELES: Slight. Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 78-85 (24-31). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 70-85 (21-29). Yesterday's temp. 75-77 (24-25). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 12 S.F. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Canada 2 D.F. Morocco 120 Or.
Czechoslovakia 9 P. Netherlands 1 Flor.
France 10 P. Norway 1 N.R.
Germany 10 P. Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 8 P. Spain 12 Pies.
Greece 10 Or. Sweden 12 Pies.
India 25. 3.00 Switzerland 120 S.F.
Iran 25 Rine Turkey 12 S.F.
Italy 10 L.F. U.S. Military 50.29
Israel 12 S.F. Yugoslavia 6 D.

No. 27,836

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1972

Established 1887

Another 7 Are Slain In Ulster

New Talks for Truce Rumored

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, July 13 (NYT).—Amid indications that talks to restore a cease-fire had been resumed, Northern Ireland was struck by another day of violence. Two British soldiers were killed by snipers in Belfast early today and another was shot dead tonight. Four civilians died of gunshot wounds last night and this morning. So far 19 persons, including three soldiers, have died since Sunday night, when the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing ended the 13-day cease-fire.

The killings of Protestant and Catholic civilians since Sunday night are part of a wave of sectarian murders that has left security officials anxious. Many of the victims were found hooded and shot through the head. Yesterday a 15-year-old mentally handicapped boy, a Catholic, was fatally shot in his bed in Belfast and his mother wounded by terrorists.

"It was a despicable killing, absolutely senseless," said a spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the local police. "We're getting these sectarian killings now that make no sense at all."

During the cease-fire, a total of 17 civilians were murdered. Many of the killings, during as well as after the cease-fire, are believed to be random victims selected because they are either Catholic or Protestant. There are as many Protestants as Catholics victims.

The random terror, and the killing of the two soldiers in Belfast, came as rumors continued of talks between Provisionals and British officials.

Seamus Twomey, the Provisional chief in Belfast, said late yesterday that the IRA would renew its cease-fire only under certain conditions guaranteed by William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator. These guarantees, Mr. Twomey said, were broken by British troops during the cease-fire.

"There might be another cease-fire; there surely could be, but the British government will have to give strong promises," Mr. Twomey told a handful of select journalists in the Andersonstown section of Belfast.

Demand for Provisionals The promises appeared to be those that the Provisionals want to see in operation during the cease-fire: No army raids or arrests, no "harassment," and complete freedom for the Provisionals to move around provided they did so in "low profile."

It was Mr. Twomey's contention that British troops had continually harassed the IRA men during the cease-fire, violating the tacit agreement between Mr. Whitelaw and the IRA.

"We have a catalogue of complaints about the British Army in Londonderry, Belfast and other towns," said Mr. Twomey. "Even on Sunday, at approximately 4:30, after I myself had got a guarantee that I would not be molested, I was taken out of the car at the Andersonstown barracks by the British Army. The car was duly searched and the number taken."

"Protests Ignored" "We had accepted the fact that individual majors might not have understood their briefing properly," he went on. "We understand human nature, but the British Army continued to ignore all protests whatever. After two weeks we were pretty sick of people who did not follow their briefings."

Although British officials denied talks were going on at present, sources here indicated that the IRA had already been in touch with British Army officials and possibly even Mr. Whitelaw's aides about patching up the truce.

"We would need a terribly great act of faith on the part of British diplomats," said Mr. Twomey. "We are sick of listening to pious platitudes from people who have no intention of doing anything for the minority people here."

Yugoslav Premier Talks With Kosygin

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Premier Josip Broz Tito today conferred in the Kremlin with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Tass reported. They discussed the development of economic cooperation between their countries, Tass said.

Mr. Tito has been in Moscow to take part in this week's meeting of the premiers of Comecon, the Communist bloc trading group. That meeting ended yesterday.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE—Sen. George McGovern working on acceptance speech after winning the Democratic presidential nomination on the first ballot Wednesday night.

Flight Engineer Shot in Texas

3 Give Up in 2 U.S. Skyjackings

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—Two armed hijackers, holding three stewardesses hostage in a jetliner at a small Texas airport, surrendered to FBI agents today, ending an air piracy drama which began 22 hours earlier over New York.

The two blacks, armed with a pistol, a shotgun and believed carrying a bomb, freed the three women and walked down a ramp from a rear door of the National Airlines plane holding their hands above their heads.

In another hijacking, Melvin M. Fisher, 49, from Norman, Okla., surrendered early today to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines Boeing-727 over Oklahoma City after holding seven crew members hostage and collecting a \$200,000 ransom.

In Freeport, Texas, FBI agents and sheriff's deputies surrounded the National Airlines plane and FBI snipers armed with high-powered rifles stood on both sides of the runway of tiny Lake Jackson Airport as authorities negotiated the surrender with bull-boys.

New Demands

The hijackers, who referred to each other as "No. 1" and "No. 2," at first ignored pleas to surrender and threatened to kill the three women. They said they would leave behind the \$600,000 paid at Philadelphia if authorities met their new demands for another, smaller plane and a pilot dressed only in a bathing suit so he could not conceal a weapon.

Federal officials said the hijacked jet could not take off because of four flat tires sustained on landing and because of the small size of the commuter airport, 50 miles south of Houston.

The two hijackers were identified in a warrant issued by a U.S. magistrate in Philadelphia, where the ransom was paid and 113 passengers freed, as Michael Stanley Green and Lyleseep Tester, Mr. Green, 34, reportedly from Washington and Mr. Tester, 23, from Ethiopia.

After the plane landed, three other crew members held hostage fled to freedom, two of them injured. A stewardess was released to relay new demands to the FBI. Flight engineer Gerald Beaver, shot during an escape attempt, was allowed to be taken away on a stretcher, and copilot Norman W. Reagan leaped out a door after being whipped by the hijackers. He suffered a fractured pelvis and other injuries.

The men forced the Boeing-727 from Philadelphia to Freeport after switching from another hijacked National Boeing-727 and releasing its 113 passengers. The first plane was commandeered last night on its planned final approach to Kennedy International.

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After the first round of first-ballot voting but before the vote switching began, Sen. McGovern, 1,715.35 delegate votes, substantially more than the 1,539 he needed for the nomination. Later, his total rose to 1,884.95.

Sen. McGovern's wife, Eleanor, watched in Convention Hall as the traditional vote-switching and pledges of support from other candidates continued.

But Sen. McGovern himself stayed in seclusion, where—within an hour after his victory—he received a phone call of congratulations from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the man Sen. McGovern had promised "first refusal" rights to the vice-presidential nomination.

During the phone call, Sen. McGovern asked Sen. Kennedy to join him in what most Democrats regard as an uphill fight against President Nixon. Sen. Kennedy turned down his offer of the vice-presidential nomination, citing "personal reasons."

Coalition Defeat At Convention Hall, the weary Democrats moved through the ritual of giving Sen. McGovern the nomination that has been guaranteed him since the early hours of Tuesday morning, when his superbly led forces—most of them first-time delegates who came here under returning Sen. McGovern himself—defeated the anti-McGovern coalition on a crucial credentials vote involving the California delegation.

In his hotel suite, Sen. McGovern watched quietly as the delegates gave him the nomination.

Just before Pennsylvania voted, his television set began to flicker and go blank. The senator knelt down and adjusted it.

Those in the room burst into applause a little later when the Illinois delegation gave him 119 votes for a total of 1,893, with 1,869 needed to win. Sen. McGovern smiled wordlessly for the next 10 minutes.

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McGovern Is Nominated; Eagleton Running Mate

Scores Easy Victory on 1st Ballot

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (WP).—The Democratic party last night placed its leadership and election hopes in the hands of George McGovern, ending a four-year journey for the man and the party back from the wreckage of their hopes at the last convention.

The 49-year-old South Dakota senator, described in his nominating speech as "the man for America's future," won his first-ballot victory just before midnight.

The roll call that gave Sen. McGovern his expected victory was devoid of excitement and the Illinois votes that put him over the top triggered only the briefest of demonstrations at Convention Hall and at the hotel where the senator was watching on television.

After the first round of first-ballot voting but before the vote switching began, Sen. McGovern, 1,715.35 delegate votes, substantially more than the 1,539 he needed for the nomination. Later, his total rose to 1,884.95.

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Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, nominee's choice as No. 2.

But Delegate Forgot Order.

Wallace Told an Aide to Say That Third-Party Bid Is Out

By James T. Wooten

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (NYT).—The Alabama legislator, who announced his state's votes to the Democratic Convention's presidential nomination last night, said he forgot to tell the delegates that Gov. George C. Wallace had asked him to announce that he would not run as a third-party candidate this year.

State Sen. Robert Wilson, who earlier in the evening had nominated the 52-year-old governor, said he was caught up in the excitement of the moment and neglected to follow through on the instructions.

Instead, when his state's name was called, Sen. Wilson, a long-time friend of Gov. Wallace, leaned toward the microphone, recited the Alabama delegation's preferences, and sat down.

"Shoot, I guess I just played down forgot," he said.

Earlier yesterday, one of President Nixon's closest political advisers said he expected that discussions between the Nixon and Wallace forces would take place some time after the Democratic convention.

No Contacts So Far In an interview at a small Republican outpost in this temporary Democratic city, Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, said he knew of no approaches by senior Republican officials to Gov. Wallace so far.

But he said it was reasonable to assume that Mr. Nixon would designate an emissary to sound out the governor on his political plans and ambitions "at the appropriate time."

Mr. Nixon's strategists are not counting on overt support next fall from Gov. Wallace, who told the convention Tuesday night that he wanted to "help the Democratic party."

But the White House is clearly hopeful that Gov. Wallace will not launch an independent candidacy and that he will give, at best, only lukewarm support to Sen. George McGovern. Mr. Morton's comment was the first high-level confirmation that the President intends to seek the governor's views on these and other matters.

The secretary stopped short of saying that the governor's support would be "lukewarm."

Before the scheduled start of the second day, Fox had hidden two of the cameras in the walls of the stage. Their lenses were invisible through a four-inch cut in the wall. Tests were made from the playing table and they could not be heard running. The third was out of sight, 150 feet away.

According to the rules, Fischer had one hour to make his first play to avoid a forfeit. With a half-hour of playing time gone, Fox proposed that the cameras be removed for this game only.

Fischer accepted, but asked for the clock to be set back. Schmidt refused. Fischer stayed home. And Schmidt declared the forfeit.

Missourian Is Chosen By Candidate

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (AP).—Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern today selected Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri to be his running mate in the race for the White House.

The announcement came minutes after Sen. McGovern had to formally notify the Democratic National Committee that the 43-year-old St. Louis lawyer would serve as his vice-presidential candidate in the campaign against President Nixon.

The selection of the first-term senator was announced at a press conference by Frank Manikiewicz, a top aide to Sen. McGovern.

"The choice will be up to the convention itself at tonight's session. However, there was no doubt that the selection would be ratified."

In making his choice, Mr. Manikiewicz said, Sen. McGovern wanted "a man in whom he would have absolute and complete confidence" and in whom the nation would have trust as a possible President.

The McGovern aide indicated that Sen. Eagleton had been picked because he would attract the support from more traditional elements of the party who have doubts about Sen. McGovern. Sen. McGovern concentrated "almost entirely on the question of whether such a man would complement and be an addition to the ticket," Mr. Manikiewicz said.

Sen. Eagleton will be nominated by Kenneth Gibson, the black mayor of Newark, N.J., who was a major figure in the drafting of the 1972 Democratic campaign platform.

Sen. Eagleton was an early supporter of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's campaign for the Democratic nomination. However, he backed Sen. McGovern in the critical floor fight Monday night over seating McGovern delegates from California.

"He brings a good deal to the ticket," Mr. Manikiewicz said. "He's a young, vigorous campaigner, and a consistent foe of the Vietnam war and Nixon administration military-spending policies."

A Roman Catholic, Sen. Eagleton in his first Senate term compiled a liberal voting record. He is considered an ally of organized labor.

He had openly indicated his interest in the vice-presidential nomination.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Vietnam Peace Talks Resume, Areas of Agreement Sought

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 13 (NYT).—The Vietnam peace talks resumed here today, following an extended suspension. Each side stood by its basic peace plan, but probed the other, looking for possible areas of agreement.

There was no progress on matters of substance. The Communist side formally rejected President Nixon's May 8 peace proposals and reiterated its seven-point peace plan. But there was a drop in polemics over other meetings, giving some grounds to hope that future meetings might be more productive. The next meeting was set for next Thursday.

Moreover, with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho on the way back to Paris from Hanoi via Peking and Moscow, renewed secret contacts between him and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, became an imminent possibility.

In rejecting Mr. Nixon's May 8 peace proposals, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegation leader, called them an "arrogant and illegal ultimatum." The North Vietnamese were just as critical.

The May 8 proposals were elaborated today in a statement by Ambassador William J. Porter. They call for a cease-fire and return of all American prisoners;

then, with those two points accomplished the United States would "stop all acts of force throughout Indochina" and "propose a complete withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam within four months."

Xuan Thuy, the Hanoi delegation leader, said that the two sides were analyzing the basic problems differently. He said the U.S. and South Vietnam proposals were centered on a cease-fire, while the Communist side wanted a political solution coupled with a cease-fire. Mr. Thuy said it was necessary for both sides to reflect on these differences.

The Communists did appear to give a new twist to their old arguments for the political solution. Mr. Thuy said that there were "two aspects" to the political solution, one involving the United States and the other being a "complete withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam within four months."

As this was later explained by a Communist spokesman, it appeared the Communists were simply trying to rephrase their old demands that the United States cease all support for the present Saigon government and President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The U.S. delegation had no reaction to these comments by Mr. Thuy other than to say that they planned to "take a long look at the transcript." In leaving the talks today, Mr. Porter was unusually reticent, refusing to characterize today's meeting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fischer Forfeits 2d Game in Camera Row

By Stephens Broening

REYKJAVIK, July 13 (AP).—Bobby Fischer forfeited his chess game with world champion Boris Spassky today by sulking in his hotel room because of three movie cameras in the playing hall.

Chester Fox, the promoter who owns the cameras, said they were out of Fischer's sight and hearing. "He said just knowing they were there bothered him," Fox said.

All attempts to get Fischer to the chess table—including an appeal to him by Fox as "a talk hero of the Americans"—failed.

Never had a world championship game been lost like that. The forfeit put Spassky ahead 3-0.

The American camp announced four hours after the game that Fischer was filing an official protest against the forfeit on the grounds that the clock was started before the playing conditions were in proper order.

The future of the 24-game match, said chief referee Lothar Schmid, will depend on whether Fischer persists in his walkout. He said the International

Varied Efforts At Compromise Lose to Clock

Chess Federation could intervene and disqualify the capricious American, allowing Spassky to keep the world title. It has been held by a Russian for 24 years.

The next game is scheduled for Sunday.

One of the many international chess masters attending the game, former British champion Harry Golombek, described Fischer's failure to appear as "an insult to the world champion and I think to the chess world in general."

He added: "Fischer seems to have spoiled what had the makings of the greatest game in chess history. But you never know what that man. He has such extraordinary capabilities that it is perfectly possible he could turn up on Sunday, recover from this deficit and go on to win the series."

Criticizes War, Mideast Policies

Italian Premier Attacks McGovern

ROME, July 13 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti assailed Sen. George McGovern's policies on Vietnam, the Middle East and defense today in a Senate speech. He apologized to his own foreign minister, Giuseppe Medici, as he did so.

Political experts said that they could not remember any similar attack on a U.S. presidential candidate by an Italian leader.

Mr. Andreotti mentioned Sen. McGovern by name and made it clear that he was not attacking the senator's policies but rather the U.S. policies in general.

"I do not like certain rigid positions between a country's military strategy and election platforms," Mr. Andreotti said, just as I do not like another point in the McGovern platform of this is the one in which he affirms the desire to end the Vietnam war immediately.

Political sources said that Premier Andreotti was upset by Sen. McGovern's call for a reduction of U.S. troop strength in West Europe as well as his pledge to cut sharply into the U.S. defense budget.

On the Middle East, Premier Andreotti said: "What worries me... is this: see a sort of interest taken in respect to the Middle East which carries me. I hope that this is only an election matter."

Political sources said that Mr. Andreotti apparently was upset by what he considers an overly slow wooing of Jewish voters by Sen. McGovern.

As Mr. Andreotti spoke, Communists and leftists jeered and booed him. The first began as the 54-year-old Christian Democrat summed up a debate on a vote-of-confidence motion.

Disturbance in House He attacked Sen. McGovern's sense and Vietnam policies. He attacked Sen. McGovern's sense and Vietnam policies. He attacked Sen. McGovern's sense and Vietnam policies.

He said that U.S. troops in Vietnam dropped from 543,000 to 300 since President Nixon's inauguration and lauded his record of trip to Moscow.

At the mention of troop withdrawals, leftist senators shouted: "The bombing increases..." "Challenged to condemn the bombing, Premier Andreotti said: "How can anyone not deplore bombing?"

"Then deplore it," a Communist senator shouted. Mr. Andreotti refused.

Cautious Welcome MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters).—A Soviet Union today gave a cautious welcome to the Democratic choice of Sen. McGovern for its presidential nominee.

The official news agency, Tass, giving Sen. McGovern's nomination, gave a brief biography, stating his war service as a pilot and his opposition to the Vietnam war as a senator.

McGovern has also built his recent election campaign on an anti-war position. He is in favor of a speedy end to the war in Vietnam, of a full withdrawal of American forces from there and to support of the peace.

Tass said: "The field of home policy, which understands better the bourgeois politicians, is in order to solve the political problems." "He referred to his calls for a reduction of U.S. tax re-



Giulio Andreotti

forms and action against poverty and hunger but ended its commentary with some reservations. "McGovern's home-policy proposals, however, do not envisage deep-rooted changes and represent merely an attempt to 'improve' the capitalist system in a bourgeois-reformist way."

Attacked by Arabs LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Sen. McGovern's convention victory evoked cautious, largely non-

Skyjacker Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Airport in New York and forced to return to Philadelphia. Just before taking off from Philadelphia, the pilot, Capt. Elliott M. Adams, 55, dived through a cockpit window as the jet taxied 100 yards from the terminal building. Police pulled Mr. Adams into a car and the plane took off with the co-pilot at the controls.

In the other hijacking, Fisher, a house painter, surrendered an unloaded pistol to a stewardess eight hours after the flight from Oklahoma City to Dallas was hijacked. He waived preliminary hearing before U.S. Magistrate Charles R. Jones and was ordered held under \$100,000 bond.

The hijacker had ordered the flight to Fort Worth, Texas, but bad weather forced the plane to turn back. The jet returned to Oklahoma City's Will Rogers World Airport to pick up the ransom—which turned out to be only \$200,000 instead of the requested \$500,000—and a parachute.

All the passengers and three stewardesses were allowed to leave the plane. The pilot, flight engineer and a stewardess remained aboard with Fisher. He gave up after the plane was aloft for two hours. The ransom was recovered.

Japan Flood Toll At 327 Dead TOKYO, July 13 (Reuters).—New storms were predicted tonight as rescue teams struggled through floods and landslides to reach isolated towns in western Japan where a heavy death toll was reported. Several typhoons are reported approaching from the Pacific.

Heavy rains, described as the worst in 15 years, have claimed at least 327 lives, with another 110 missing in the past week. Police and army rescue teams reported many towns had been completely cut off as the floods and landslides ripped away roads, railways and bridges.



The more you know about ancient history, the more you like to explore Rome.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's



War Foes Get Reassurance By McGovern

300 Receive Denial He Has Shifted

By James M. Naughton

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern told 300 angry protesters in his Democratic National Convention headquarters hotel last night that he was "not shifting my position on any of the fundamental stands I've taken in this campaign."

The appearance of the South Dakota senator, while the convention itself was beginning the process of the presidential nomination vote, climaxed a seven-hour, bizarre confrontation that tied up his headquarters.

Some of the protesters, as well as a few of Sen. McGovern's delegates, had expressed concern during the day that he was softening his position on the Vietnam war.

But the senator reassured as a "flat pledge" his promise to get all U.S. troops and prisoners of war out of Indochina within 90 days of his inauguration.

Tense Confrontation

The protesters had forced a tense confrontation with Florida state policemen outside the Doral Hotel yesterday afternoon. Later, when the policemen left the scene, the angry demonstrators jammed the lobby and prompted the management to shut off its elevators when they threatened to move up to Sen. McGovern's penthouse suite.

The senator's staff had prevailed on the hotel to dismiss the helmeted troops.

Among the different protest factions that took turns in speeches to each other were Students for a Democratic Society, Zippies, advocates of homosexual rights and members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The theme was that Sen. McGovern was heading his policies on peace and personal liberation to appease moderate and conservative elements in the Democratic party he was moving to lead.

The most specific charge was that the South Dakota senator's pledge to keep a residual American force in Thailand until American prisoners are released by North Vietnam had shown him up as a "false hope" for ending the Indochina war.

Vietnam Peace Talks Resume, Areas of Agreement Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

at all. A U.S. spokesman said simply, "We choose not to."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman termed the Communists' opening statements, "pretty stiff," but also declined to discuss the results of the meeting.

In his opening statement, Mr. Thuy said that the "whole world is indignantly condemning this extremely inhumane escalation of the war." He condemned the bombing of hospitals, schools, factories, churches and pagodas, and the destruction of the North Vietnamese dike system. He said the continuation of the war would "create new obstacles to the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem."

In his opening statement, Mr. Porter, in contrast, spoke of the "noteworthy contributions to peace" that had taken place since the last session, including the new contacts between North and South Korea, East and West Germany

and the recent U.S.-Soviet summit.

"These are extremely encouraging developments," said Mr. Porter. "Without in any way minimizing the extreme complexity of the Vietnam problem, we believe it possible that a parallel can be found at these talks."

Flexibility Though the U.S. delegation was emphasizing its flexibility today, the parallel was not evident. Mr. Porter said that he was willing to "give most careful attention" to views the Communists might express, or to any questions on the U.S. proposals.

Mr. Porter told the Communists that he had "taken note" of their arguments for a military and political solution and of questions to be settled by the Vietnamese themselves.

"That is why," said Mr. Porter, "Mr. Nixon proposed a solution to military issues which would end American participation in the war and bring an end to military operations throughout Indochina and a calmer atmosphere in which political issues could be discussed by the Vietnamese themselves. I hope we will be discussing this matter more."

This statement, together with Mr. Thuy's comments on the "two aspects" to the political solution, indicated the gulf still separating the two sides over the future of the Thieu government—the key point of disagreement.

The Communists are demanding Mr. Thieu's resignation and replacement with a three-part coalition government. The Americans want a cease-fire and U.S. withdrawal, leaving the Communists to negotiate with Mr. Thieu.

Neither side would comment on when Mr. Thieu would return here or how soon he might resume private contacts with Mr. Kissinger. The Communists had made these public talks a prerequisite for the secret ones, and with the public show now on again, the stage appears to be set for the real negotiations.

Free Loader

SALOU, Spain, July 13 (Reuters).—Police have detained a 30-year-old man, Gabriel Farré, after bar and restaurant owners in this east coast resort alleged they served him free for three months because he claimed to be a policeman.



MRS. GEORGE MCGOVERN leaped to her feet with arms outstretched as votes of the Illinois delegation provided the winning margin in her husband's drive for Democratic presidential nomination on Wednesday night.

Blacks Say McGovern Agreed To Their Patronage Demands

By Paul Delaney

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern and black leaders who supported him have worked out an agreement that pledges the appointment of blacks to the Supreme Court, 10 percent of federal job patronage within the states and money for voter registration in black areas.

In return, the leaders pledged to back the senator for the presidential nomination.

The agreement was worked out in meetings between Sen. McGovern and black leaders during the last month.

Announcement of the agreement was made yesterday by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington, a nonvoting member of the House of Representatives, and corroborated by several other civil rights leaders attending the Democratic National Convention.

The patronage agreement and the funds for voter registration had been goals of Julian Bond, a Georgia state legislator. In an interview last month, he said that these were his major aims in supporting Sen. McGovern.

Regarding voter registration, Mr. Fauntroy said that there were 8 million blacks on the rolls throughout the nation and 6 million additional eligible voters not registered. He said that money to register the 6 million would be channeled through supporters of Sen. McGovern based on the proportionate number of potential voters in each state.

Mr. Fauntroy said that the goal of black leaders was \$5 million for the registration campaign between now and the November elections. He also said that he had faith in the agreement because it had been made with the senator himself, rather than through aides.

He said that blacks had provided the margin of victory in the crucial fight over the seating of the California delegation. Blacks supporting other candidates added 90 votes to the McGovern total, he said.

In announcing the agreement, Mr. Fauntroy was acting in his role as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

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Final Vote Total Is 1,864,95

McGovern Wins Nomination With Easy 1st-Ballot Victory

(Continued from Page 1) Tuesday, Yesterday, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills and former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy also pulled out of the race.

Four Opponents That left only four other candidates—Gov. Wallace, the crippled Alabama; Terry Sanford, the Duke University president, who was one of those hoping to benefit from the convention deadlock that never developed; Shirley Chisholm, the black congresswoman from New York; and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the last and most outspoken representative of the labor-backed old guard Democrats.

The first-round vote was: McGovern 1,715,35 Jackson 354 Wallace 335,79 Chisholm 151,95 Others 329

Eighteen delegations changed their votes after the conclusion of the roll call. This was the final but unofficial tabulation of the leading contenders:

McGovern 1,864,95 Jackson 485,65 Wallace 377,5 Chisholm 161,5 Sanford 69,5

After it was over, Sen. Jackson, who had been among his critics of Sen. McGovern, sent the nominee a telegram saying: "You have my support."

Sen. McGovern also moved to try to heal the breach with Gov. Wallace. He discussed with Southern governors the chances of getting the Alabama governor to endorse him. Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia said he thought Sen. McGovern could be elected if he could get a Wallace endorsement.

Ribicoff Speech In his nominating speech for Sen. McGovern, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut said "the thousands and thousands of McGovern volunteers represent the finest political organization in the history of American politics.... This organization is available not only for George McGovern but for every Democratic candidate in this land."

Obviously trying to reassure the worried Democrats who think Sen. McGovern may not be able to overcome President Nixon's current 15-point lead in opinion polls, Sen. Ribicoff reminded them that Sen. McGovern's judgment has proved sounder than that of his rivals this year.

"Instead of reading the polls, George McGovern was reading the mood of this country," Sen. Ribicoff said, "and he was reading it right."

The choice of Sen. Ribicoff, the man who nominated him before, for the nominating speech last night showed that Sen. McGovern's memories of Chicago remained sharp.

Four years ago, with the police battling demonstrators on the streets, Sen. Ribicoff looked down from the podium of the International Amphitheater at Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley and said there would be no such "Gestapo tactics" if George McGovern were President.

In return, Sen. Ribicoff caught a blast of obscenities from the mayor, shared by a worldwide television audience, and Sen. McGovern got a mere handful of votes.

Last night, however, Sen. Ribicoff nominated the winner, and Mayor Daley was banished from the hall, deprived of his seat by a credentials challenge made possible by Sen. McGovern's reforms—with consequences for the McGovern candidacy that no one can measure.

It was Illinois State Assemblyman Clyde Chabot who announced the votes that put Sen. McGovern over the required 1,509. There was fine irony in the long campaign ending in Illinois, and with a promise of united support for Sen. McGovern's candidacy from a Lieutenant of the mayor of Chicago.

While the organizational tactics were old-fashioned, Sen. McGovern's strategic concept of his campaign was not. His plan was to capture the party from the left. His strategy was to preempt the activists of the left by defeating or freezing out other claimants to their support against Sen. McGovern, Sen. Humphrey or Governor Wallace, the candidate of the party's establishment.

The strategy seemed questionable to many who had not believed the conventional wisdom about power residing at the center of the political spectrum. But his wizard-like aide, Gary Hart, countered: "There is no center in the Democratic party; there is an old guard and there are the insurgents, who were led in the past by Stevenson and McCarthy and the Kennedys, and one side or the other is going to win."

With Sen. McGovern, the insurgents have won, not necessarily because they are more representative of the rank-and-file voters but because they were more disciplined and skillful in the art of politics, old and new, than their opponents.

The discipline of the McGovern campaign was there so long ago, if anyone had wanted to look. But few bothered, and there seemed no reason to. In the last Louis Harris opinion poll of 1970, Sen. McGovern was the choice of exactly 2 percent of the Democratic voters.

Nevertheless, on Jan. 18, 1971, the campaign started in the modern U.S. political history, Sen. McGovern formally announced his candidacy. His statement discussed Vietnam, national defense, unemployment and tax reform—the usual liberal issues.

In the first half of 1971, he raised a bait million dollars from 25,000 contributors, but there was little else to bolster his hopes. Publicity about his constant travels was so petty that a succession of press aides quit in frustration or were fired.

By mid-1971, two political prophets, Sen. Kennedy's Frank Mansfield and Sen. Humphrey's Ted Van Dyke, had joined the McGovern operation in Washington. Still, by January, 1972, Sen. McGovern was the choice of only 3 percent of Democratic voters. On the first anniversary of his announcement, Mr. Hart and Mr. Mansfield briefed a roomful of skeptical reporters and Mr. Hart sought to remind them "the premises of the campaign have not changed. The name of the game is how many people you can turn out at the primary polls and the caucuses and we believe we have the best volunteer grass-roots organization for doing that."

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida also notified Sen. McGovern to date that he would not allow his name to be placed in nomination for vice-president. The 43-year-old governor said the contest made through aides, was as final and as convincing as he could make it.

"I don't want to be Vice-President of the United States," he said. "I want to remain governor of Florida."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, often described as the top power broker in Congress, waited for a telephone call from Sen. McGovern that never came. His aides were expectant, believing Sen. McGovern wanted a running mate with Mr. Mills's ties to party regulars and the South.

Ex-Legislator Hanged In S. Korea as Spy SEOUL (AP)—Former National Assemblyman Kim Kyu-nam was hanged today for involvement in a Communist spy ring working for North Korea, the Justice Ministry announced.

Kim, 43, was arrested in 1969 with 17 other persons connected with the ring, which was based in Europe and Japan.

He testified at his trial in November, 1969, that he had visited East Berlin and Pyongyang before his arrest. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1967 as a member of the ruling Democratic Republic party.

WEATHER

ALGERIA.....	35	77	Sunny
AMSTERDAM.....	35	77	Sunny
ANKARA.....	35	77	Sunny
ATHENS.....	35	77	Sunny
BAGDAD.....	35	77	Sunny
BELGRADE.....	35	77	Sunny
BERLIN.....	35	77	Sunny
BOMBAY.....	35	77	Sunny
BUDAPEST.....	35	77	Sunny
CAIRO.....	35	77	Sunny
CHONGKING.....	35	77	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL.....	35	77	Sunny
DUBLIN.....	35	77	Sunny
HONGKONG.....	35	77	Sunny
FLORENCE.....	35	77	Sunny
FRANKFURT.....	35	77	Sunny
GENOVA.....	35	77	Sunny
HELSINKI.....	35	77	Sunny
ISTANBUL.....	35	77	Sunny
LA PAZ.....	35	77	Sunny
LEON.....	35	77	Sunny
LONDON.....	35	77	Sunny
MADRID.....	35	77	Sunny
MOSCOW.....	35	77	Sunny
MUNICH.....	35	77	Sunny
NEW YORK.....	35	77	Sunny
NICE.....	35	77	Sunny
OSLO.....	35	77	Sunny
PARIS.....	35	77	Sunny
PRAGUE.....	35	77	Sunny
ROME.....	35	77	Sunny
SOVIET.....	35	77	Sunny
STOCKHOLM.....	35	77	Sunny
TEL AVIV.....	35	77	Sunny
TOKYO.....	35	77	Sunny
VENICE.....	35	77	Sunny
VIENNA.....	35	77	Sunny
WASHINGTON.....	35	77	Sunny
ZURICH.....	35	77	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 100, 100, others at 100, 100.)

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U.S. Arms Seen Aides Look for Ways to Re-Up Saigon Defense

By William Beecher

July 13 (NYT).—Administration, congressional and military officials are looking for ways to re-up Saigon defense, officials in the Pentagon, where the planning is being done, are serious about providing higher percentages of tanks and other weapons.

Interviews, they say, when President Nixon's program was announced, one of the first things the South Vietnamese began to do was to continue to

strengthening of Saigon's military forces is projected.

For example, Army authorities here are drawing up plans to add two battalions of M-48 tanks—about 100 vehicles—to the South Vietnamese inventory and to add a third battalion of about 12 long-range 155-mm. guns to the two battalions the South Vietnamese have. Saigon's forces have much larger numbers of older-model tanks and shorter-range artillery.

And while it has been decided to triple the number of advanced F-4E fighter planes planned for the South Vietnamese Air Force—three squadrons instead of the previously planned one—the Air Force is studying the possibility of adding longer-range jet fighters—bombers. "Under consideration are the F-4 Phantom, the A-1 Skyhawk and the A-7 Corsair.

Air Power's Role

"While it's true that the present battle in the South will be won or lost on the ground," a planner said, "the massive application of air power, mostly American air power, has made the difference in favor of the tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft artillery thrown into the fight by the North."

The United States is using more than 1,000 fighter-bombers and B-52 bombers in the current campaign.

The South Vietnamese Air Force has only six squadrons of relatively low-performance fighter-bombers, comprising roughly 100 aircraft; two squadrons of propeller-driven A-1 Skyhawks; three squadrons of A-37s, a modified jet trainer, and one squadron of F-5As. In addition, it has nine squadrons each of AC-47s and AC-119s totaling about 34 transports, modified with the addition of light rapid-fire guns.

Current plans are to add three squadrons of F-5As and two squadrons of A-37s, comprising about 100 more fighters, over the next two years or so, doubling the fighter force.

Some administration planners believe that this will not be a sufficient force to deal with a new North Vietnamese offensive on the scale of this year's, should it be repeated in the next three years, unless the United States is again prepared to reinforce the South Vietnamese with many of its own aircraft.

Further Complication

The situation will be further complicated, they say, if North Vietnamese try to employ MIG jets over the northern provinces of South Vietnam.

Thus, the consideration now being given to strengthening the South Vietnamese Air Force is directed both at bolstering air defenses and producing the means to attack supply columns moving toward the battle zone.

The Army is considering providing rapid-firing air-defense guns to bolster local air defenses. There are two main problems facing any request for modern, advanced aircraft: will Congress be willing to provide the money for an increasingly unpopular war and can the South Vietnamese Air Force, already strained in absorbing its recent expansion, be able to maintain, supply and operate significant numbers of advanced jets?

The alternative to providing a greater air capability to Saigon, the planners say, may be an even more difficult political decision to maintain substantial American air power in the Indochina area for several years, in the absence of a peace settlement.

Casualties Rise For Vietnamese

SAIGON, July 13 (AP).—The South Vietnamese command today reported 661 government soldiers killed and 2,585 wounded last week, and claimed 3,320 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed. The figures represent an increase over the previous week, due largely to fighting in Quang Tri province.

Four Americans were killed in combat last week, five died from nonbattle causes and five were missing in action, the U.S. command announced in its weekly casualty report. Eighteen Americans were wounded. The American toll was 33 percent lower than that of the week before.

French Alps

GERVAIS, France, (Reuters).—Three West Germans were killed and 15 injured when the ice in the Mont Blanc glacier broke. The leader of an expedition lost his grip and the others fell with him.



United Press International

ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER... South Vietnamese paratrooper waving a captured AK-47 rifle outside the Catholic church in La Vang, two miles from Quang Tri.

Reds Said to Lose 22 Tanks

Quang Tri Battle Intensifies With Hanoi Counterattack

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, July 13 (NYT).—The fighting around Quang Tri City grew heavier today as the North Vietnamese again counterattacked with tanks against the South Vietnamese forces who partially ring the town.

Reports from the field said that Communist tanks rolled out of the town to fire on South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers. The Saigon command said some of the battles took place only about a half-mile from Quang Tri.

A spokesman claimed that in clashes from yesterday morning until about noon today, 22 enemy tanks had been destroyed. South Vietnamese officials, after first claiming last week that Quang Tri had been recaptured, now say that their aim is to isolate the city, cut off the North Vietnamese lines of resupply and reinforcement and thus force the garrison to fall eventually by attrition—with a minimum of South Vietnamese casualties.

Casualties have been fairly heavy, however, during the last few days. On Tuesday, for example, a U.S. helicopter carrying South Vietnamese marines was shot down by ground fire, killing all 50 marines aboard. In the battle that ensued on the ground, 28 more marines were reported killed, making it the largest single-battle toll in a long time.

Ten of the American helicopter crewmen were wounded in that helicopter assault, and two were reported as missing—a euphemism for killed. The wounding of nine of them was disclosed today in a delayed report by the American command.

In the fighting around Quang Tri during the day, the South Vietnamese command reported battles to the north, east and south of the town. Several were combined attacks by North Vietnamese infantry and tanks trying to punch holes in the government units outside the town, but others appeared to be assaults initiated by the South Vietnamese.

To the south, large numbers of North Vietnamese troops with artillery remain massed on the western and southwestern approaches to Hue, some no more than 12 miles out, and they kept up their pressure today with shelling attacks, both on the hill-top firebases protecting the city and on the city itself.

Intelligence sources in Saigon report that the North Vietnamese are sending fresh troops and fuel supplies and possibly tanks across the Demilitarized Zone to reinforce the units defending Quang Tri against the two-week-old South Vietnamese counteroffensive.

One indication of these reinforcements is the South Vietnamese claim to have destroyed 37 enemy tanks since the counteroffensive began. Earlier intelligence had indicated that the Communists had only about a dozen tanks around Quang Tri City.

Most of the tank kills and apparently most of the enemy casualties have been a result of air strikes. The level of activity by American jets dropping bombs, rockets and napalm continued high during the day, with 160 missions flown on the northern front out of a total of 373 throughout South Vietnam.

The number of raids by B-52s also remained high, with 14 missions flown in Quang Tri and six against enemy targets to the west of Hue. A B-52 mission usually consists of three planes, each carrying up to 30 tons of bombs.

Against North Vietnam jets flew 340 strikes and B-52s carried out three missions.

The American command also reported that on Tuesday, U.S. ships patrolling North Vietnam's coastline broke up another attempt by an offshore freighter to unload supplies via barges. The command said that the missile destroyer USS Robinson and the destroyer USS Hammer fired on the barges, destroying one and damaging two others. The incident took place about 30 miles northwest of Dong Hoi. The command said it did not know the nationality of the freighter. Some of the freighters involved in previous incidents have been from China.

White House Briefings Set For Nominee

Kissinger to Meet McGovern Soon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 13 (UPI).—The White House announced today that Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern will be given intelligence briefings on a continuing basis during the campaign.

Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, will meet with Sen. McGovern soon in Washington to work out plans for the briefings, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler declined to comment on Sen. McGovern's nomination, and he denied a broadcast report that the President telephoned Sen. McGovern last night after his nomination.

The President has said he will not have any partisan comments to make until after the Republican convention, which begins Aug. 21, and that rule will be followed, Mr. Ziegler said.

The President is scheduled to meet here tomorrow with former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, and observers here would not be surprised if Mr. Connally has some political comments to make after the meeting.

The former Texas governor has made it clear that, although he retains his Democratic allegiance, he intends to support the President's re-election campaign.

Mr. Connally will report to the President on a round-the-world tour undertaken at the President's request. Secretary of State William P. Rogers will report to the President Saturday on a similar trip he made.

Mr. Kissinger conferred for the third day in a row with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who met Mr. Kissinger in Los Angeles Tuesday and then flew with him here yesterday for a meeting with the President.

Late today, the ambassador and his wife left for Washington.

Mr. Ziegler would give few details of the ambassador's series of unusual meetings here except to say the "post-summit issues" were discussed.

While there was a strong belief that Vietnam was high on the list of subjects discussed, there was no confirmation that progress toward a negotiated settlement of the war has been made. Mr. Ziegler said that Vietnam was discussed, but he would give no details.

Man Who Made Legal History Is Slain in Robbery

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP).—Andrew Mallory, whose 1964 rape conviction was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in a landmark ruling which strengthened the rights of criminal suspects, has been shot and killed by police following a robbery and rape.

Mallory, 34, was shot a week ago last Sunday as he pointed a gun at the police officer who had tripped while chasing him, police said. Another officer fired four bullets into Mallory's back, killing him.

Mallory was an occasional porter at odd-jobs at his death. His name is preserved on a ruling that has become standard usage in criminal courts and jails throughout the nation.

The "Mallory Rule," as spelled out by the Supreme Court, specifies that a defendant must receive a speedy arraignment after a preliminary hearing and a full description of his rights.

The ruling incited criticism of the high court in strict law-and-order circles, especially when it developed that Mallory was arrested for rape three times after the justices overturned his first conviction.

Pyotr A. Rebinder, Soviet Chemist, Dies

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—Pyotr A. Rebinder, 73, a pioneer in physical chemistry, died yesterday, L'Express reported.

Mr. Rebinder, a professor at Moscow State University and a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize—now known as the State Prize—in 1943 for his work in colloidal chemistry and molecular physics.

Some U.S. Helicopters Have Tear Gas To Fend Off Refugees and Soldiers

SAIGON, July 13 (AP).—Some American helicopters in Vietnam now are carrying tear gas canisters to prevent panicked soldiers or civilian refugees from dragging them down in efforts to scramble aboard.

Military officials, disclosing this today, said the CS gas canisters were authorized because of several incidents involving refugees and South Vietnamese soldiers during the current Communist offensive.

In at least two cases, helicopters crashed after being overturned or overloaded by desperate civilians and soldiers trying to climb aboard or grab onto the skids. There also have been several incidents in which helicopters narrowly missed crashing for the same reason.

To guard against this very hazardous situation, selected helicopter crews engaged in evacuation operations were issued aerosol CS containers, an Army statement said.

It said that "in no instance to date has the gas been used." It said the problem with refugees and soldiers had diminished sharply with a general improvement in the battlefield situation.

French Newsmen, Pentagon Dispute Dike-Bombing Issue

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The Defense Department and a French correspondent in North Vietnam were in sharp dispute yesterday over whether U.S. planes deliberately bombed dikes Tuesday near a village 37 miles southeast of Hanoi.

A dispatch filed Tuesday by Jean Thoraval, a Hanoi-based correspondent for Agence France-Presse, said that about a dozen U.S. jets staged an early-morning attack on a dike system outside the village of Nam Sach, in the fertile and heavily populated Red River delta area.

Mr. Thoraval reported that he and other foreign journalists had been taken to Nam Sach to inspect bomb damage that the North Vietnamese said American planes had previously inflicted. The attack began, he said, soon after the party arrived.

"The jets went into a dive and released several bombs and rockets against the dikes on which we were standing," Mr. Thoraval wrote.

Pentagon Spokesman Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, confirmed that U.S. Navy planes repeatedly bombed the Nam Sach area Tuesday morning. But Mr. Henkin denied that any dikes in the area had been damaged.

Mr. Henkin said that the jets were attacking a target area that included a surface-to-air missile site, a dispersed oil and petroleum area and an above-ground fuel pipeline.

Although the Agence France-Presse dispatch said that the jets were attacking a target area that included a surface-to-air missile site, a dispersed oil and petroleum area and an above-ground fuel pipeline.

Asked specifically whether any dikes had been attacked—intentionally or otherwise—in conjunction with the bombing raids on the three military targets, Mr. Henkin said: "We have stated that there is always a possibility that dikes may be hit."

He added that he had not seen any after-action photographs of the targets at Nam Sach.

Mr. Henkin said that his office had made an extended effort to obtain details of the bombing mission. "Normally, I do not discuss special military targets," he said.

"The pilots on top can see 25 to 30 miles, and he's got orientation," he said. "He knows what he's going after."

Speaking of Mr. Thoraval, Mr. Henkin said: "You can be sure nobody told him there was a pipeline or a SAM site there."

Mr. Henkin also suggested that the random bombing mentioned by the French journalist might have been an attempt by the pilots to destroy the oil pipeline.

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Turkey Gets Synod List of Candidates

15 Bishops' Names Are Submitted

ISTANBUL, July 13 (Reuters).—The Holy Synod of the Istanbul Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church today unexpectedly submitted to Turkish authorities the names of all 15 metropolitans of the synod as candidates to succeed the late Patriarch Athenagoras I.

Patriarch Athenagoras, the 86-year-old spiritual leader of 125 million members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, died here Friday and was buried Tuesday in a ceremony attended by church leaders of both East and West.

The method of choosing his successor to head the patriarchate, which Turkey claims is an institution under Turkish laws, already has generated friction.

The Holy Synod was required by the Turkish authorities to present a list of "at least three" candidates for examination before proceeding to its choice of a successor.

The submission of all 15 eligible metropolitans of the church in Turkey evidently was taken to mean that the Turkish authorities may have to accept any of them.

Government sources said that the Turkish authorities have the right to delete any of the candidates listed after determining whether they meet official requirements.

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Rhodesia Allows Judith Todd to Leave for London

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (UPI).—Judith Todd, 23-year-old daughter of former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, said today that the Rhodesian authorities had given her permission to leave home arrest at the family ranch to go to Britain.

Miss Todd left the industrial city of Bulawayo today on the way to London.

Miss Todd and her father were detained without trial nearly six months ago, after the British government's Pearce Commission arrived to test the acceptability of the terms for settling the six-year-old independence dispute.

The Todds had been urging a rejection of the proposals by the 5 million black Rhodesians. But the government said that their detention had been ordered on "security grounds."

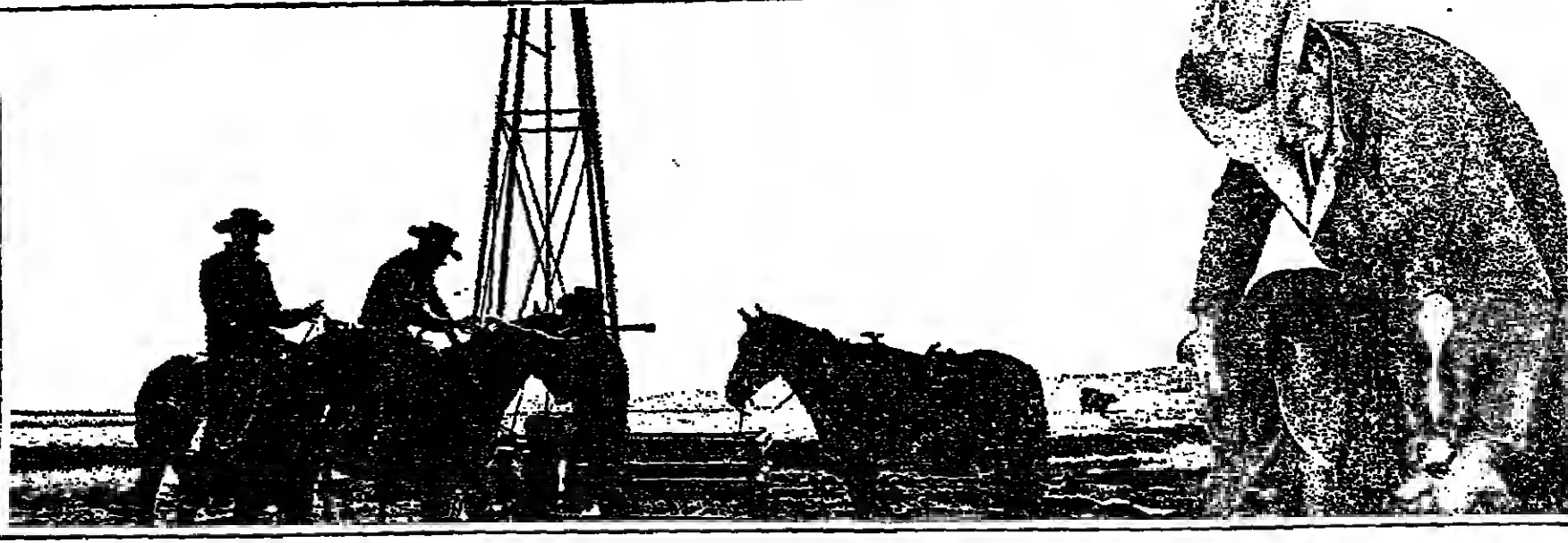
Miss Todd said that two months ago she wrote to the Rhodesian authorities asking permission to go to Britain to continue her career as a journalist.

"I didn't exactly crawl on my stomach," she said. "I told them I didn't enjoy being detained, and I wanted to go to England, and I don't know how long I'll be away."

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Marlboro



The Nomination

The swift, sure victory of Sen. George S. McGovern was undoubtedly the most significant fact to emerge from the long night sessions of the Democratic National Convention. But of almost equal, and perhaps more lasting, importance was the convention itself.

This was the new Democratic party, chosen not on the basis of old customs and stubbornly entrenched organizations, but rather as a semi-scientific sampling of the actual makeup of the party. In respect to age, sex and race, it was far more consciously representative than any previous convention of either major party.

Moreover, it was a hard-working convention, orderly, and to the extent that the complex counting system permitted—efficient. Mere oratory for its own sake and noise for its sake was at a pronounced discount; the able floor team fielded by Sen. McGovern's organization was able to act with a sophistication and certainty of touch that many of the old masters of the game might have envied.

The result was not only the senator's certain victory on the first ballot, but the adoption of the platform that he endorsed, without any concessions to the right or he left, beyond those made in the Platform Committee itself. And this was achieved with such order, so little overt friction, that the Democrats gave a confident impression of unity, in selecting both platform and candidate.

If this was surprising, in the light of the inexperience of so many delegates and their commitment to so many, often conflicting, causes, it still leaves two very crucial questions to be answered in the coming campaign. One, of course, is the popular strength of President Nixon and the Repub-

licans. The other is the degree to which the vagaries of the primary system reflected the real wishes of the Democrats, and potential Democrats, at Miami Beach. For it is one thing to assure the presence of a representative number of groups of the population at large and something else, given the nature of primary contests, to make certain that these groups are, so to speak, ideologically representative of the voters.

Mr. McGovern's task is still to make sure that those who oppose his views within the Democratic party, and its voting constituency, do not sit on their hands during the campaign or drift over to the other side. He has a more explicit platform than is customary, and his most ardent supporters are watching keenly to be sure he does not water it down. The odd little squabble just before the balloting as to whether the senator had equivocated on Vietnam, because he proposed to keep an American military presence in Southeast Asia until the prisoners of war were returned, gave a reminder of the strict limits within which his more purist admirers hope to keep him.

Then, although Gov. George C. Wallace does not propose to bolt the party, there is the degree to which the Wallace populists, North and South, can subscribe to the quite different brand of populism preached by McGovern. The same is true of the Sen. Henry Jackson wing of the Democrats and of organized labor.

Sen. McGovern has confused so many prophets that it would be a brave man who would depend on present arithmetic, whether of the public opinion polls or Mr. McGovern's tax and budgetary plans, to play Nostradamus now. But it is unquestionably true that the Democratic nominee will face some of his most difficult choices in the weeks just ahead.

Vietnam: Paris Revisited

As the Paris talks resume, it is worth recalling the President's 1968 campaign claim to have a "plan" to end the war, the details of which he never divulged to reveal to the people. Was it to neutralize much of American public opinion by reducing American troop levels and combat losses on South Vietnamese ground? To substantially isolate Hanoi by its principal allies, politically by the summits in Peking and Moscow, and militarily by the mines and bombs on the supply routes? To use American air power to an unprecedented extent in order to compensate for Saigon's weakness and to induce the North to stop or suspend its military campaign in the South? Finally, to pull all of this together on the eve of his campaign for re-election?

Frankly, we do not pretend to know what Mr. Nixon had in mind in 1968. It is perfectly plain, however, that this is the state of affairs that has come about in 1972. And while we make no prophecies in either sphere, it can be no mere coincidence of the calendar that President Nixon's negotiators are returning to the Paris peace talks now, seemingly more confident than ever that the end of the war may be near, precisely at the moment when the Democratic party has nominated for President a man who has pledged unequivocally—not merely promised vaguely—to withdraw the United States from the war. Could any President conceive of a more effective and dramatic capstone of a first four-year term than by making good on his principal promise of 1968, and by doing so in a way and at a time that could leave his opponent grasping vainly for the great issue that got away?

We have cautioned before, and would again, that Hanoi has demonstrated itself capable of enduring a degree of punishment and sacrifice, and of maintaining a capacity

for surprise, baffling to friends and foes alike. What can it mean to Hanoi, however, that the scorned South Vietnamese Army is still in the field, recapturing lost ground and taking casualties? Moreover, just as the Paris talks resume, Moscow and Peking make huge trade deals with the "enemy," agreeing to buy American grain and bid for American jets, respectively. Nor has the publicity given to the horrendous possibility that Mr. Nixon may order flood-season attacks on the North Vietnamese dikes—attacks which could take what he casually describes as an "extraordinary" civilian toll—evidently deterred the President from continuing with whatever bombing plans he may have.

In this particular week, it is necessary to ask as well how North Vietnam reads the American political scene. Here, in view of our own professed uncertainties about the meaning of events in Miami Beach and the strange mood of disenchantment in the country, Hanoi is entitled to some degree of sympathy. It must estimate the progress and result of an election campaign that already seems to many Americans one of the least fathomable in history. Mr. Nixon appears confident that, even if he does not end the American role in Vietnam by November, his effort to do so will be rewarded by the voters. We are not so sure that the electorate's gratitude for his success, or for his effort, will count more than its resentment of the time it has taken him, and of the means he has used and of the loss of some 20,000 additional American lives, not to speak of the toll of Vietnamese.

Our advice to Hanoi, however gratuitous, would be to assume the worst from its viewpoint: the re-election of Richard Nixon, and to negotiate with him on the quite reasonable terms he offered May 8—now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Change in Japan

The revision of America's policy in East Asia triggered a shock wave without which Foreign Minister Fukuda would probably have become Mr. Sato's successor rather than Mr. Tanaka. The change in Japanese leadership comes at a point in history when Japan's re-evaluation of its role in the world, which has been going on for a long time, has been incalculably accelerated by the apparently sudden shift in the relations between the United States and China. Outsiders cannot completely grasp what is taking place in Japan's national emotions. But it is clear that, since its defeat in World

War II, a kind of vacuum has existed there which could never be filled by Western-style democratic formulas, no matter how assiduously they are emulated. For nearly a generation the Japanese have compensated this psychological gap economically, becoming in the process the world's third greatest economic power. But it was only to be expected that this mighty economic comeback would sooner or later be followed to a certain degree by a political and military one. The Nixon doctrine, with which America is somewhat reducing its Pacific presence, will probably encourage this process.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1897

PARIS—There is news from La Spezia, in Italy, that very successful experiments have been made there with Marconi's wireless telegraphy today. The first experiment was between several steamers, the second being between the port and the island of Palmaria. Signor Marconi is going again to England where he will make a trial of his invention between Calais and Dover.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1922

WASHINGTON—The War Department has ordered the manufacture of poison gas discontinued, but it creates a special school for training with smoke, incendiary materials and non-toxic gases. According to the order issued, "filling projectiles with poisonous gases will be discontinued except for the limited number needed in perfecting gas defense appliances."



'A Genie's Supposed to Appear But You Know How Hard It Is to Get Decent Help These Days.'

Irish Church and State

By C. L. Sulzberger

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland.—Everybody involved in the emotional conflict here dislikes assertions that the argument between Protestant majority and Catholic minority is religious. Yet frequent graffiti reflect sectarian passions and one must consider the Irish question in such terms.

It is paradoxical that the only men whose writ extends to both the Republic and North are four religious leaders: The Episcopal primate of the Church of Ireland; Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate; the moderator of the Presbyterians and the president of the Methodists.

Of these, the position of Cardinal Conway is most often mentioned. The question of Catholic restrictions on modern social rights in the Republic is uppermost in Protestant minds. Now is the moment for the Catholic Church to take the active leadership in reassuring Ulster that it has shed old-fashioned shibboleths stand for progress and is out of politics.

'Useful Label'

Cardinal Conway, a massive, charming prelate who lives just behind his cathedral in this ancient center where Saint Patrick preached, contends that the status of Catholics in the Republic is exaggerated. He says religion is only "a useful label" to identify most political viewpoints in Northern Ireland but the quarrel itself isn't religious.

When asked about the IRA and its urban guerrilla warfare he comments: "Who in his senses wants to bomb a million Pro-

testants into a united Ireland?" He says it is ridiculous to believe the Irish Republic is theocratic.

Article 44 of the constitution declares: "The state recognizes the special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens." Of this, Cardinal Conway remarks: "I would not shed a single tear if that article were repealed tomorrow. It is a piece of useless ornamentation."

He continues that, if Ireland is ever united, "I think the constitution would have to be acceptable to all the people of the Republic. There would have to be provision for divorce. Obviously each religious community would continue to follow its own customs. Of course this is a personal opinion."

"I would like to see an Ireland in which all faiths are tolerant of each other. The idea that the Catholic hierarchy are in league with the Dublin government or even in close contact with it is one of the great myths of the 20th century."

He contends the birth control pill "is available on a doctor's prescription in the Republic just as it is in Northern Ireland or Britain." He adds, "I am in favor of the British 'dual system' of education by which there are state-supported nonsectarian schools alongside church schools with freedom for the parents to choose, to select the school they want for their children."

The trouble is that liberal statements do not always translate into actions. In the Republic, contraceptive pills can only be

prescribed for purposes other than birth control and if, for medical reasons, the pill is counter-indicated, no substitute is permitted. Catholic liberals ask why Cardinal Conway favors recognition of legal divorce for a united Ireland but fails to endorse it for the Republic alone.

The fact is that Article 44 is not the only constitutional point that needs amendment. It is the nonsectarian constitution itself that refuses to acknowledge divorce for anyone. Moreover, Catholic liberals inside the church would not willingly relinquish its ascendancy: political influence in the South.

As the Irish Republic as well as the United Kingdom both prepare to enter Common Market Europe, the time has come for the Republic to put its house in order by modernizing its political structure as well as its economy. This requires a secular constitution.

Reluctant to Change

No political leader appears on the horizon who is audacious enough to face this issue or strong enough to carry it. The traditionalist Catholic voting majority is "reluctant to see change and is in no sense prod by parish priests to favor it. The time has come for the church's leadership to move. The Protestant majority in the North fears being pushed into unification with the South. It insists this would mean lower living standards and clerical dictation. Now is the time for the Republic to signal that neither disability would in fact be true. The Common Market will eventually equalize economic levels. But the Catholic hierarchy itself should counsel Republican political leaders that the time has come to separate state from church. Cardinal Conway is an immensely influential modern-minded man. He is therefore in a better position than anyone to see that this takes place.

Letters

Dr. Euwe Again

Don Cook's letter (Herald Tribune, July 6) recalls an even more memorable spectacle of Dr. Max Euwe's impetuous manner, which I had the good fortune to witness about 10 years ago in Istanbul. While serving as Pakistan's press attaché in Turkey, I was an occasional visitor to the Istanbul Chess Club, located in a small flat below the American Consulate-General. On one of these visits, I had the pleasant surprise to find there no less a celebrity than Dr. Euwe, a former world chess champion.

Dr. Euwe was invited to display his prowess in simultaneous games with about 12 players. The Dutch grandmaster proceeded from board to board, pausing for no more than a second or two to grasp the disposition of the pieces at a glance and hurriedly respond to each opponent's well-thought-out move. Each player had pen and paper ready to hand to record the moves in the most memorable chess game of his life, even though he was to lose it. It was taken for granted that the master would carry all before him. But, utterly unexpectedly, Dr. Euwe lost to one of the players. The winner immediately presented the note-sheet to the ex-world champion, who signed it good-humoredly.

SHARIF-AL-HASAN.

Ankara.

Baiting the Bear

The editorial "Russification" by The New York Times (Herald Tribune, July 6) was as Russian-baiting as Hitler in "Mein Kampf." Besides, the historical facts are distorted. Before the October Revolution, the Lithuanian Catholics were not persecuted. To any unbiased traveler in Russia it would be clear that of all the Soviet Republics the Russian republic itself is the most oppressed and most destitute; and Russian Christians for 50 years have suffered for their faith. So this editorial should be titled "Sovietization" and not "Russification."

ZINAIDA SEAKOVSKOY.

Paris.

Faults High Court

At a time when the central theme of urban living in America is becoming the maintenance of personal safety; at a time when conventional morality, and reasonable public behavior are in precipitous decline—the Supreme Court's decision to effectively end the death penalty (Herald Tribune, June 30) is utterly incomprehensible. If errate, or misapplication of

capital punishment constitutes a "cruel and unusual punishment," it is judicial administration that has rendered it so. To redress their own errors at the expense of an unknown number of future victims is a very unsettling procedure to be adopted by the Supreme Court. For if there is no clear evidence to support the age-honored belief that the death penalty is a deterrent, there is surely as little to suggest the contrary. Predictably, the Court has chosen to assume the usual attitude of liberal chic.

NEIL R. HUFF.

New Delhi.

Vietnam Dikes

Our government seems to take comfort in some profound moral differences between damaging Vietnam's dikes by (a) deliberate bombing, (b) accident, and (c) making rain, and (d) so destroying the country otherwise that normal repair work is impossible. I, and many others Americans do not. Surely helping the Vietnamese to repair their dikes would be a policy more in keeping with what we like to think of as American tradition.

D.G. FRAENKEL.

Paris.

Wallace Remembers

"George remembers Richard Nixon's 1966 campaign for a Republican Congress," a key Wallace strategist told us. Similarly, Wallace plans to campaign for embattled Northern Democrats to "save" them from the pro-bus party platform and simultaneously accumulate IOUs for Wallace's ambitious desire to run for President in 1976.

Under no conditions will Wallace endorse either the McGovern or Nixon presidential tickets. He will politely treat McGovern as a renegade Democrat who has deserted his party, with Wallace campaigning as a national Democratic fighting to safeguard the party's traditional base among blue-collar workers. So, McGovern confronts an active Wallace autumn campaign spouting the same line that gave him the Michigan presidential primary victory and a total vote in all the primary states approaching McGovern's own.

Moreover, Wallace's failure to endorse the Democratic presidential nominee threatens McGovern with massive defections from Wallaceite Democrats: even if Wallace never leaves Alabama this fall. That explains elaborate efforts by McGovern agents here, and during preliminary work on the platform and credentials in Washington, to smother Wallace with kindness

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Cycle of Crises

Portrait of Heath

By Alvin Skuster

LONDON.—Two years ago this week, still in the euphoria of the upset June victory that brought him to power, Prime Minister Edward Heath talked with confidence about solving some of the great problems of the day—inflation, unemployment, Rhodesia, industrial relations and Northern Ireland.

"We shall ask to be judged by our success in handling the problems which we put before the country and which we are now facing," he said in one of his first speeches as prime minister. Although he never underestimated his difficulties, Heath is nevertheless finding that success is more of a sometime thing than he had anticipated. Crises appear to ease, Heath goes sailing on his racer Morning Cloud, and then suddenly they spring back to life.

One frustration seems merely to be added for another. He pushes through his Industrial Relations Act, but the unions boycott it and industrial troubles seem unending.

Rhodesia Failure

He works out an agreement with the white regime of Ian Smith in the breakaway colony of Rhodesia to give the blacks at least some hope of sharing political power, but then the Africans say "no" to the plan.

He introduces a series of measures designed to curb unemployment and stir economic growth, but inflation and unemployment rage on and industry remains reluctant to invest. Amid mounting trade deficits he floats the pound.

He approves tax cuts of about \$250 a week for virtually every worker in the country, but then finds himself in heated controversy because of a plan to raise rents by almost that much on public housing projects.

And while the government moves on all these fronts and heads into Europe, Heath remains bothered by what he once called "the bone of his existence"—Northern Ireland. His bold stroke last March to suspend provincial government and impose direct rule from London has all but faded from memory and people are still dying as the shooting and bombing go on.

When he first came to power, several options for dealing with the Ulster crisis lay before him. Send in more troops, work for more concessions by the Protestant-dominated provincial government to meet demands of the Roman Catholic minority; walk and see if, by some chance, the Catholics and Protestants could find their own way toward peace. He chose, in effect, to wait for some 20 months, until civil war threatened, before he acted decisively.

With the abrupt end of the cease-fire, which made it all seem so hopeful for too short a time, his options are limited. The more concessions he makes, the more he is accused of weakness. He is therefore in a better position than anyone to see that this takes place.

breathe new life into the policy of reconciliation.

In this summer of his content, Heath remains a confident, determined leader, pushed to the wall. He calls him stubborn and supporters describe him as responsible.

He is strong-willed and in control of a government; what many feel is an even weaker cabinet. Yet, often does appear to shrink, as though his sides deny him.

He came into power determined to have less government intervention, but decided to sidestep some companies who appeared they would fail.

He pledged more freedom economic decisions and day the policy of his predecessor enforce limits on prices and wages. But he may now, to ask for such a statutory if his present effort at his voluntary restraint from his and intransigent labor fails.

One bright spot on the horizon for Heath, however, is the Common Market bill in the House of Commons, a top priority for the prime minister since from the start. It has been long and tough road through the House of Commons, with hours as determined anti-Labor party members sought to kill or amend the legislation.

The bill, which is expected to emerge untouched from the House, represents a major victory for Heath. Not a comma changed, although the government had some close calls, its margin of victory once in to four.

Heath reacts to all the news with calm and no signs of anxiety. He thinks industrial relations will eventually work, that inflation will gradually be curbed, that business investment will pick up, that perhaps unions' industry leaders will see the light and begin to curb prices and come on their own, and all will benefit once Britain's Europe next year. Not even, however, is an optimist on

Fights Off Critics

Heath, now 56, still calls at least seven hours sleep a night, enjoys his music, plays tennis, and lights off his pipe in the House with the same they have come to expect.

He appears, however, to be fighting off critics. The public opinion poll shows a drop in the confidence of his government with the Labor party lead in popularity rising from 4 percent in May to 13 percent now.

But Heath does not have an election until 1974. He is confident that the Labor party is now the wrong now as they were in 1970. He would like to see the Labor party again in power, but he is confident that the Labor party will be wracked by internal divisions.

The Wallace Specter

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MIAMI BEACH.—The under-

plannings of Gov. George C. Wallace's secret plans for this autumn, which menace Sen. George S. McGovern's uphill battle, were revealed by the remarkable scene on the convention floor late Tuesday night when Wallace made his dramatic appearance.

The wildest demonstration came not from Alabama, Florida or Texas, but from Michigan, symbol of liberal-labor power. Michigan delegates representing Wallace's May 16 sweep there erupted in a frenzied, arm-waving demonstration.

Such sentiment in the industrial North is the rationale for a new Wallace strategy of campaigning this fall in carefully selected northern areas for Democratic candidates fearful of being dragged to defeat on the busing issue.

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And breaking here at the Fontainebleau hotel last night, in the week with six Southern and border governors, McGovern emphasized his desire to win Wallace's support and intent to counter at length with him sometime before giving his acceptance speech.

Not none of this arduous courtship makes much difference. Even if McGovern forces had toned down the pro-bus plank

and neutralize him for the fall campaign.

For example, McGovern's operatives privately told Wallace strategists that McGovern's flustering second visit to the hospitalized Wallace on July 6 was to get the answer to this question: How could Wallace win an absolute majority of the primary vote in liberal Michigan?

In his hour at the hospital, McGovern told Wallace he had been amazed during primary campaigning to be turned aside by factory workers who said they could not back McGovern because they were for Wallace.

Similarly, McGovern's convention floor tacticians held back their delegates from unseating Wallace when he abandoned credentials fight. Alabama delegates were told to vote for McGovern, but McGovern's private messages of thanks to McGovern.

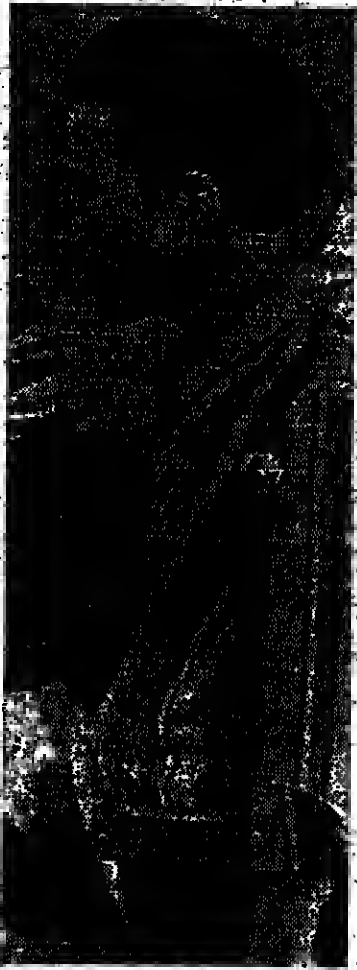
During frenzied politicking on the crucial California credentials vote here, McGovern praised Wallace for correctly gauging the depth of alienation among American voters. "Both of us are painfully dissatisfied with the status quo," McGovern told Texas delegates at the opening of the convention.

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Lydda Massacre Suspect on Stand Oto Gives a Political Diatribe

By Grose
July 13 (NYT).—We killed are now... Lydda massacre... Oto... political diatribe...



About midway through his... Lydda massacre... Oto... political diatribe...

Modest Acknowledgment
The Popular Front for the... Lydda massacre... Oto... political diatribe...

HANDS FREE—Japanese terrorist Kojo Okamoto stands unhandcuffed for first time yesterday as he made statement to the court.

port—our action has been reported... Lydda massacre... Oto... political diatribe...

Against the plea of his court-appointed Israeli attorney, Okamoto has refused to submit to a psychiatric examination.

Death Sentence Commanded
TEL AVIV, July 13 (AP).—A military court of appeals today committed to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on an Arab guerrilla who threw a grenade that killed a 3-year-old girl.

The imposition of a death sentence on Shabba Hassan el-Aide three days ago appeared to increase the likelihood that Okamoto might also be sentenced to execution.

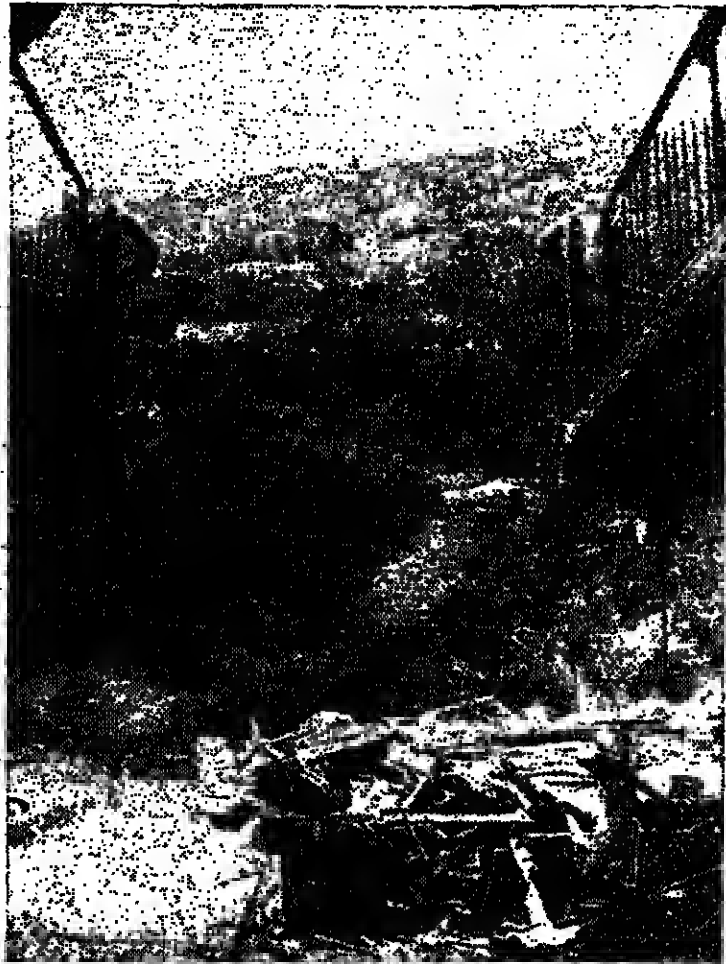
Premier, Rival End Dispute on Japan Cabinet
TOKYO, July 13 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his rival, former Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, patched things up yesterday, and two Fukuda men accepted the cabinet posts they refused last week.

Star Buys Assets Of Daily News In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—The Washington Daily News, an afternoon tabloid newspaper, announced yesterday that it was suspending operations after today.

Otepka Has Left Subversion Unit
WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—Oto Otepka, a controversial conservative, has confirmed that he has left the Subversive Activities Control Board.

rs Say Truman Good Condition
AS CITY, Mo., July 13 (UPI).—Doctors today reported that President Harry S. Truman was in "good" condition after his 12-day stay.



WRECKAGE—Remains of suspension cable car which crashed during ascent of a mountain in Switzerland.

4 Guatemalan Political Aides Struck Down by Assassins

GUATEMALA CITY, July 13 (Reuters).—Guerrillas assassinated four leaders of Guatemala's ruling National Liberation Movement yesterday and killed the 7-year-old son of one of them.

Police reinforcements were sent to the town of Chimaltenango, 53 miles west of here, to quell demonstrations over a rise in the price of drinking water.

Shooting broke out and at least one person was wounded as protesters swept the city.

Mr. Castaneda, who was killed on June 25 after giving a welcome-home party for President Arana, who had just returned from a world tour, was first vice-president of the Guatemalan Congress.

Russia Sentences Five to Die for Assisting Nazis
MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—A military tribunal in the southern Russian city of Simferopol has sentenced five men to die before a firing squad and another man to 15 years' imprisonment in a labor camp for collaborating with German occupation forces in World War II.

Miss Mercouri Goes Back to Paris, Exile
ATHENS, July 13 (AP).—Actress Melina Mercouri returned to Paris today after coming back to her native Greece from exile yesterday to attend funeral services for her mother.

Lightning Kills 3 Girls
HOUSTON, July 13 (AP).—Three girls were killed Tuesday when they were struck by lightning as they returned from a neighborhood store during a rainstorm. They were identified as Cynthia Kathleen Hitchcock, 14, and her sister Robin, 11, and Lynn Ann Wyatt, 15.

Swiss Probing Fatal Crash Of Cable Car

12 Killed in Fall After Line Breaks

BRIG, Switzerland, July 13 (Reuters).—Swiss authorities today appointed six experts to investigate the worst Alpine cable car disaster in memory. Twelve persons died in the accident here last night and two were seriously injured.

A cable car hurtled out of control 2,000 feet down a mountain-side after the traction cable hauling it upward snapped.

One of the victims was tossed out as the car plunged down the remaining support cables and the others died when it smashed into the concrete station in the valley below.

Police so far have identified four of the dead, all Swiss. They include two cable car employees and a 3-year-old boy traveling with his grandfather, a local carpenter, who also was killed.

Foreign Tourists
Several foreign tourists—including some West Germans—were among the victims. But police said that identification was difficult because the bodies were badly mutilated.

Police said that the two survivors were West German children whose mother was killed in the crash. Their father did not take the cable car ride.

The accident occurred as the car was traveling up from Brig to the village of Betten, the first stage of the journey to the 6,000-foot resort of Bettmeralp.

The traction cable snapped at the point where it was joined to the cabin. In addition, there was a braking failure.

A 70-year-old Swiss tourist standing just below the concrete station when the tragedy occurred described how the cabin raced down over a main road and the River Rhône.

Groans Heard
The tourist, Jakob Bassard, said: "It only took a few seconds for the cabin to reach the station. Then it hit the concrete with a terrific bang."

"There was silence for about 10 minutes and I presumed everyone was dead. But then, just before police and rescue teams arrived, I heard groans coming from inside the twisted steel," he said.

The car was capable of holding 50 persons but was carrying only 14.

Private Confession Stressed By Vatican for Normal Usage

VATICAN CITY, July 13 (Reuters).—The Vatican, issuing new rules on the sacrament of confession, today conceded that priests occasionally may give general absolutions when necessary but insisted that the faithful normally should continue to use the secrecy of the confessional box.

In a ruling aimed primarily at mission countries with a shortage of priests—but apparently applicable also in other regions—the Vatican said that general absolutions were permissible in particular circumstances of "serious necessity."

But, despite this apparent permission for limited general absolutions in mission countries as well as in the missions, the ruling dashed the hopes of some Western Roman Catholic liberals for profound changes in the administration of the sacrament.

A Vatican official also confirmed, in reply to a question at a press conference, that there had been no consultation on the issue with other Christian churches.

Validity Denied
The long-awaited document, issued by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, said that "penitential services" recently introduced in the West were "of great usefulness" but did not have ecclesiastical sanction.

It issued a firm "reprobation" of a growing but minority practice, in the United States and Western Europe, of replacing private confession and absolution of the congregation.

The normal usage is for the individual penitent to recount his sins privately to the priest in the confessional box and then to receive the ritual "absolution," or forgiveness.

The only usual exception is for troops in battle, without time to confess individually to a priest. They could receive absolution from a chaplain as a group after an interior examination of conscience.

In the years following the reforms initiated by the 1962-65 Second Vatican Council, the concept of "community confessions"—translating the usage of emergency battlefield confessions to the local parish church—has gained favor in some Catholic progressive circles.

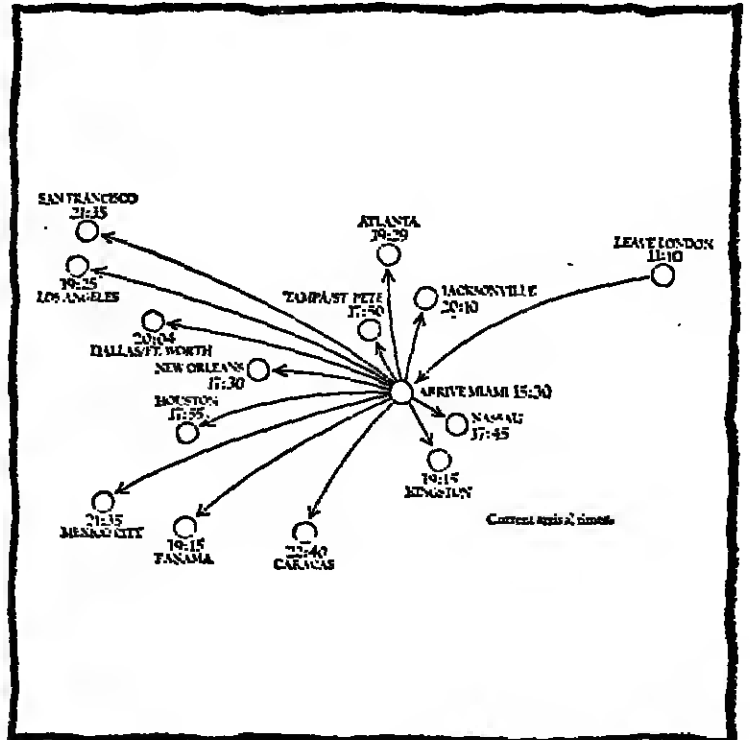
Comecon Ends 3-Day Session
MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—The 26th session of the Communist economic organization, Comecon, ended here yesterday after three days of discussion that culminated in Cuba's admission as the ninth member of the union.

The Soviet government press agency, Tass, said the session was completed after yesterday's meeting, which was chaired by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin at the community's Moscow headquarters.

The agency added that the heads of delegations met later in the Kremlin for a final talk on "joint cooperation and other questions of mutual interest."

Reagan Sees Pope
VATICAN CITY, July 13 (Reuters).—California Gov. Ronald Reagan, on a European tour as President Nixon's special envoy, was given an audience today by Pope Paul VI. Sources said the governor talked with the Pontiff for more than half an hour.

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PARIS MOVIES

Charlie Chaplin With 'Pilgrim,' 'Shoulder Arms'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 13 (UPI)—The fourth installment of the "bring-back Charlie Chaplin" series, instigated and realized by the astute and far-seeing Moe Rothman, has arrived at the Jean Cocteau, the Publicis Champs-Elysees and the Paramount-Odeon. It contains "The Pilgrim" and "Shoulder Arms," both accompanied by synchronized scores composed by their creator.

"The Pilgrim" was first unveiled in 1923, the year in which a more famous Chaplin work, "A Woman of Paris," came forth. The latter starred Edna Purviance, heroine of both the present movies, and Adolphe Menjou, while Chaplin, preoccupied with his direction, appeared only in a brief flash as a bumbling railroad station porter. "The Pilgrim" is a four-reeler, was as a result overshadowed and has rarely been revived. In retrospect it may be more justly judged. It is filled with irresistible comic invention and serves as a model for perfect timing.

It discloses Charlie as an escaped jailbird who, having donned clerical vestments, is mistaken for the new minister when he lands—with the police in pursuit—in a small town. The scene of the rural American community half a century ago is drawn with broad, humorous strokes: the peal-singing churchgoers, the attempt of the pseudo preacher to make off with the collection money, the boring boarding house with the misbehaving child, the fetching cook who gives the disguised crook a come-hither glance. There are some wonderful gags as the vagrant, determined to reform, seeks to protect the savings of his pious hostess from the itching fingers of a former cellmate who has embarrassingly shown up—the double-cross pick-pocketing incident is Chaplin at his best.

"Shoulder Arms" was made when the war was still on in 1918. It is a classic, but unlike most classics, its jets have not staled by familiarity. Charlie is here a doughboy, posted in a waterlogged trench, chalking up on a scoreboard the Germans he pots off with his rifle. Camouflaged as a tree, he goes behind the enemy lines and runs the risk of being chopped down for kindness, but makes an agile getaway into a forest.

There are elements of a recruiting poster in the exposition, but the soldier's dream of capturing the Kaiser, the crown prince and Ludendorff has something

prophetic as well. Hostilities over, the Kaiser grumbled in exile at Doorn, but the crown prince joined up with the Nazis and Ludendorff marched at Hitler's side in the Munich putsch. One wishes that Charlie had bagged them. "The only true interpreter of history," wrote Oswald Spengler, "is the poet." The Chaplin 1918 outlook proved correct, despite its propaganda embroidery.

The three-part American television show on Gertrude Stein, "When This You See, Remember Me," shown on the Paris in Films program in the Louvre the other afternoon, is an interesting commentary on the high priestess of mumbo jumbo whom George Jean Nathan dubbed the hoop-a-doop girl of modern literature.

Miss Stein, according to the evidence of Perry Martin's documentary, was a stubborn lady. No one could discourage her. It was only after 25 years of writing that, according to her literary agent Mrs. William Bradley, she finally gained wide readership with her "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" in 1932, followed by a sensational tour of her homeland, reported on the front pages. Virgil Thomson, who composed the score for her libretto, "Four Saints in Three Acts"—memorable for its initial production with cellophane scenery and a black east-relates in an interview the Saturday night receptions at her home, attended by the Parisian hobnob of the 1920s: Picasso, Braque, Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Jacques Lipchitz, Jo Davidson, and such visitors as Carl Van Vechten, Sherwood Anderson and Thornton Wilder. "If you mentioned Joyce more than once, you were not invited again," remarks Mr. Thomson. Janet Flanner of The New Yorker adds that the food was of the first order.

The film is a revealing portrait of many aspects of Miss Stein: her personality, her lofty appraisal of herself—"Who is there in English literature aside from Shakespeare and myself?"—her taste as an art collector, her perception in judging people, her hard-hitting quips and—even her surviving friends seem to agree—her tendency to quarrel. What is not revealed is the secret significance of her writing, especially when she was being most defiantly herself. As a person, she appears to have melted with the years. Bennett Cerf, Pierre Bismail and Joe Barry recount her joyful reception of the liberating GIs in 1944 and some



Charlie Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms" (1918).

homey incidents of her life immediately after World War II.

Eduard Lunz's "L'Humeur Vagabonde" (at the Studio Alpha and the Biarritz) is aptly labelled, its wayward fancy taking many an unexpected turn. It is the oft-told tale of the country bumpkin in Paris, but its narrative here is spiced with novel playfulness. There have been some complaints that it does not remain loyal to its original, a novel by Antoine Blondin. Perhaps not, I have not read the book and so this falls to trouble me.

In any case, the film version is packed with amusing surprises; its intrigues intrigue. The provincial in ignorance books into the an elegant hotel in the Rue des Arts; his misadventures continue as he tries to place a flower pot on a grave in Parc Lachaise, gets introduced into the decadent smart set and so on.

Michel Bouquet has a field day, playing some down roles, including that of a hospital sister, and he seems to be the hayseed hero of everybody in Paris. Jeanne Mo-

reau is a bigtown siren, Madeleine Renaud the worrying mother left at home, Erick Penet scores as the naive visitor to the capital, the prey of boulevard slickers.

"Friends" (at the Biarritz in English) is a pleasing minor contribution from Britain. The scenario is fragile stuff, a mere short story about a 15-year-old English cut-up, the son of a London businessman stationed in Paris who is about to remarry. The youngster runs away to the Camargue with a lonely French girl of his own age. Her pregnancy and the birth of their child in a marshlands cottage occupies the better half of the running time. This miniature comedy-drama is rescued from threatening sentimentality by the alert direction of Lewis Gilbert and the attractive performances of Sean Bury (who has just won an important part in John Frankenheimer's next film, "The Impossible Object") as the spoiled boy who learns to take on responsibilities and by Anne Alvin as the wisful adolescent mother.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 13 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times reviewers rate the new movies:

"Butterflies Are Free," directed by Milton Katzels, is Leonard Gershe's Broadway comedy "recycled as a movie with the density of Jell-o." Vincent Canby writes. Not that Gershe's adaptation is completely without intelligence, Canby says, but its intelligence is "in the service of the kind of sentimentality that shrivels the mind, like something left too long in water." However, the audience was "obviously enchanted." Edward Albert, son of Eddie and Margo Albert, makes his film debut as Don, the young blind man trying to make a life on his own in a San Francisco garret. Eileen Heckart plays his "quirky, suburban" mother, and Goldie Hawn is the girl next door who falls in love with him.

"Family," a Russian import directed by Irina Poplavskaya, got an enthusiastic review from Howard Thompson. "In its simplicity, sensitivity and lyrical flow, this deeply felt Soviet-sponsored drama and its exotic locale are refreshingly remote from the sex, strife and gore cluttering Fun City screens," Thompson writes. "On a very setting, a tribal village in Kirghizia, dwarfed by towering peaks on the Soviet-Chinese border, is a fascinating novelty. So are the expressive Oriental faces of the cast, speaking their native Turkic (with good English titles)." The story, by Chinghiz Altanov, unfolds the "wonder and anguish of a

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Opera in London

Davies' 'Taverner'— More Boring Than Bad

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 13 (UPI)—Perhaps Georg Solti was right when he allegedly turned down Peter Maxwell Davies' opera "Taverner" for Covent Garden. When it finally had its premiere in the hazy under the new regime last night, it proved a very static and fundamentally undramatic work, musically—like the proverbial curate's egg—good only in parts. For the rest, it wasn't so much bad as boring with the composer seemingly unable to make the most of his own subtly wrought libretto and the many interesting questions posed therein. All in all, it demonstrated the mistake of asking a youngish composer to write his first opera for a major house.

John Taverner, himself an English composer of four centuries ago, is first seen as a seer and outsider, persecuted by the church of Rome, still ascendant in England. Gradually he is converted from a doubting outlook into a vicious, fanatical man of action persecuting the white abbot, previously his own scourge, and other Catholics in the reign of the new Protestant king. In doing so, he renounces his father and wife, and loses the will or the power to write music. He has betrayed his soul, sold it to a devil figure (evil conscience?), seen variously as death, fester and a satirical joking Jesus. Finally, as the white abbot goes movingly to his death, Taverner sees the error of his ways and repents.

Valid Allegory

Historically this is not exactly accurate but it makes a valid allegory for our own or any day. Its very ambiguity—does it always lead to evil, do valid ideas get crushed in the search for truth?—is its strength. What I did not find was music of comparable fiber to second it. Too much of the vocal writing is that recitative-arios, meandering and awkward to sing, that has been heard too much for its own or our good in operas over the past 50 years. The orchestral music is for the most part slow-moving and colorless, relieved by impressive choral chanting.

The second act (of two) more-or-less mirrors, in grotesque fashion the action of the first, each consisting of a trial scene, a meditation a public debate between king and cardinal and final punishment.

Most telling are the two debates, in the second of which the cardinal turns himself into a Protestant bishop without demur: the behest of the king (Henry VIII isn't specifically mentioned). Here, using mainly the old instruments of David Munrow's early music consort, Maxwell Davies conjures up the dialectical mood of their discussion. Very moving is Taverner's final remorse, where he perceives the error of his ways in sending a good man to his death. A string threnody rises to impassioned intercession, showing at last the composer's declared deep commitment to his subject. Unfortunately it comes rather too late to save an evening where the composer's lack of experience in dramatic pacing hasn't allowed him to fulfill his genuine ambitions and ideals.

Brilliant Production

Michael Geliot's production is brilliantly imaginative. Avoiding mock Tudor, he and his designer Ralph Koltai have opted for an infinitely mobile seascap that spans the whole stage and becomes a cross, a clerical court, a chapel, a pair of scales in which the characters are balanced, and a sort of pseudo-circus with fairy lights. Sometimes the symbolism is too obviously pushed home, but for the most part there is something of interest to watch even when the ear is not being charmed.

Edward Downes conducts the rhythmically complex and technically precarious score with immense confidence and draws well-rehearsed singing and playing from the Royal Opera Chorus and Orchestra. The Swedish singer Ragnar Ulfung, in the heroic role of Taverner, moves effectively from the man of thought to the man of action, but his words could be clearer. Benjamin Luxon, in the jester/death figure, successfully executes his physical and vocal scabiness. There is a splendidly equivocal cardinal from John Langan. Indeed, all of the large cast do their best to inject wit and meaning into often dry bones of the score, and certainly the issues of faith betrayal and truth are truly joined.

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Trade Surplus K. Is First in '72

By 13 (Reuters)—
as trade, which
for the first five
year, recovered in
a profit of \$15
government an-

largely made
of increased sales
States and the
set, pushed up
highest ever and
mediate boost of
the financial

exchange, share
to rise again, led
setters of the
groups like XCI,
Dunlop,
non-significant
market's new faith

Achieves Surplus

13 (REUTERS)—France
us of 1.2 billion
uth on its inter-
reversing a deficit
ranks set in May
deficit of 1 mil-
Finance Ministry

ally-adjusted basis
ounted to \$10 mil-
pared to the May
million francs and
shortfall of 240

ed surplus for the
3 of the year
3 billion francs, up
in the like 1971
sted for seasonal
first-half surplus
on francs, up from
mes a year ago.

one slipped 2.4 per-
to a total of 10.95
while exports rose
12.15 billion francs.

In the future, was that govern-
ment, securities, which have not
been popular for some time,
also recorded price increases
today.

International reaction to the
trade improvement was reflected
in foreign exchange deals which
lifted the value of sterling by
nearly three-quarters of a cent to
\$2.45325.

The \$15-million surplus was
the difference between overseas
sales revenue of \$786 million (the
highest ever monthly export
total) and an import bill of \$771
million (the second lowest this
year).

Revised figures for May show-
ed exports at \$781 million while
imports were valued at \$766
million, for a deficit of \$15
million.

Because of a deficit during
each of the first five months
of the year, the overseas trade
account for the first half of the
year is now in the red by about
\$200 million but this is offset by
the income of "invisible" trade—
shipping, insurance, tourism
and similar service industries—
now running at an annual profit
rate of about \$200 million.

On this basis, Britain should
end this year with a balance-
of-payments surplus of about
\$400 million—less than half last
year's record total of \$850 million.

Britain's aerospace industry,
potentially one of the biggest
export earners, announced today
that during the first five months
of the year its exports were \$30
million higher than the same
period last year, with the sale
of guided weapons reaching a
near-record level.

A Trade Ministry spokesman
said it was unlikely that the
year's decision to allow sterling
to float had made any noticeable
impact on the trade figures.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Holds Takeover Bids for Glaxo

The government has halted any takeover bids
for Glaxo, the baby food to chemicals group,
blocking bids from two of Britain's biggest phar-
maceutical and chemicals groups, Boots Pure Drug
and Beecham. The bids were worth between
\$250 million and \$400 million. The decision was
announced by John Davies, secretary of state
for trade and industry, who accepted a unani-
mous recommendation from the Monopolies Com-
mission that neither the Boots nor Beecham bids
should be allowed to proceed. The commission
said that either merger could be expected to
operate against the public interest. The news
wiped more than 25% from Glaxo's
shares on the London Stock Exchange as they
tumbled 40 pence to 480 pence. Beecham and
Boots each fell 17 pence.

France to Aid Pelforth Expansion

France's state-run Industrial Development In-
stitute (IDI) will acquire a stake in Pelforth, a
brewing group, "to help it continue its program
of acquisitions." IDI's announcement confirms
recent reports that Pelforth is planning to acquire
a minority interest in Ets. Chateau de Lille,
with the possibility of gaining control later.
Pelforth recently acquired control of Brasserie
de Brasse and became France's third-largest
brewer, with annual turnover of 180 million
francs. Early last year Chateau acquired a 60
percent interest in La Grande Brasserie de Lille.
The two northern brewers have a combined turn-

over of 180 million francs. Additionally, Bras-
serie de Lille is negotiating a merger with Bras-
serie Centrale du Nord de la France, which owns
33 percent of Brasserie de Lille's capital. If
negotiations with Pelforth are successful, the
new group likely would become France's biggest
in the field. Current leaders are Europenne de
Brasserie, controlled by Boussais-Souchon-Neu-
vel, and Union de Brasseries.

ITT Enters Japan Insurance

International Telephone & Telegraph has de-
cided to go after a slice of the rapidly develop-
ing insurance market in Japan. The major move
—which would pit ITT against Continental Corp.,
which also entered the market recently—will be
made through ITT's most valuable acquisition,
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. The agreement was
reached officially in Hartford between Harry V.
Williams, board chairman of Hartford Fire, and
Seichi Sorimachi, executive vice-president of
Dai-Tokyo Fire & Marine Insurance Co., a major
company in fire and auto insurance in Japan.

Allied Mills Gets Tender Offer

Continental Grain has offered to purchase up
to 500,000 shares of Allied Mills common stock at
\$24 cash a share. Continental, which already
owns 53 percent of Allied's outstanding common,
says its holdings would be increased to 71 per-
cent if the tender offer is completed. The offer
expires July 28. In a separate statement, Allied
said it expects fiscal 1972 earnings of 75 to 85
cents a share, compared with \$1.12 in fiscal 1971.

EEC Joint Rumors Cited

Central Bank Buying Fails to Lift Dollar

PARIS, July 13 (REUTERS)—Sub-
stantial central bank dollar pur-
chases in most Continental cen-
ters today failed to help the dol-
lar get off the floor level.

Despite rumors from EEC of-
ficials in Brussels and Bundesbank
officials in Frankfurt, rumors of
a pending joint EEC float against
the dollar were credited for fuel-
ing today's weakness.

It was estimated that support
operations today forced the Bun-
desbank to buy \$400 million, the
Swiss National Bank to buy \$200
million, the Bank of France to
buy \$150 million, the Dutch cen-
tral bank to buy about \$78 mil-
lion and the Belgian National
Bank to buy about \$20 million.

Leading Swiss bankers warned
that Switzerland will be forced
to float the franc if pressure to
support the dollar continues, UPI
reported from Zurich.

In moves to seek up the excess
funds in circulation due to these
support operations, the central
banks in West Germany and
France today announced in-
creases in the minimum reserves
banks must set aside.

Bundesbank president Karl
Klasen told a news conference
in Frankfurt that a 10 percent
increase in the minimum reserves,
to take effect Aug. 1, will freeze
roughly the same amount of
deutsche marks that the bank
has poured into the market re-
cently in supporting the exchange
rate against the dollar—or be-
tween 3.5 and 4 billion DM.

Mr. Klasen made clear that the
central bank would not hesitate
to decree further minimum re-
serves increases if need be. He
firmly stated that the central
bank and the Bonn government
are determined to defend the
current mark parity and not to
allow a further mark revalua-
tion, directly or indirectly, through
a mark float.

"As the guardian over the
mark's stability," Mr. Klasen said,
he advised the government during
the recent monetary crisis follow-
ing sterling's float not to float
the mark.

He admitted that his advice,
which was accepted by the cabi-
net, was contrary to that of
Foreign Economics and Finance
Minister Karl Schiller's.

Johannes Tuenberger, Bundes-
bank director responsible for for-

sign exchange, described today's
dollar inflow as "not very impor-
tant." He reported that the bank
now holds about \$15 billion in im-
mediately convertible reserves.

Meanwhile in Paris, the Bank
of France raised the minimum
reserve requirements of French
banks by 2 percentage points,
effective July 21. The move is
expected to freeze 5 billion to 6
billion francs currently in cir-
culation. The bank said the move
was aimed at offsetting the in-
flow of foreign capital since the
beginning of June.

After the Bank of France's ear-
ly withdrawal from the market in
anticipation of tomorrow's Bas-
tille Day national holiday, the
dollar fell to its lowest point
since introduction of the two-tier
market last year.

The dollar fell below the of-
ficial floor, closing at 4.9985-
5.0005 commercial francs. It was
the weakest ever against the
financial franc, at 4.71-72 francs.

French gold and foreign cur-
rency reserves increased 4.67 bil-

EEC Unit Proposing Wider Powers to IMF

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, July 13 (AP-DJ).—
Senior European monetary of-
ficials have suggested that the
International Monetary Fund
(IMF) act as watchdog over mem-
bers' foreign exchange reserves,
with the power to recommend
parity changes to countries that
are steadily accumulating or los-
ing reserves.

The suggestion, contained in
a secret report of the EEC
monetary committee, marks the
first time that European officials
have shown a willingness to meet
a U.S. objection to the current
international monetary system:
That it forces deficit countries
to devalue but does not force
surplus countries to revalue.

The report is to form the basis
of discussion on international
monetary reform by finance
ministers of the expanded 10-na-
tion EEC in London on Monday
and Tuesday.

Details Omitted
The monetary committee con-
sists of officials from Finance
Ministries and central banks of
the six current members as well
as the four nations expected to
join next year.

One source described the report
as a general one that did not at-
tempt to reach a consensus on
politically sensitive reform issues,
such as the role of gold, or to
go into details of how to achieve
some of the more difficult aims,
such as a return to dollar con-
vertibility.

Nevertheless, the report does
contain a consensus on certain
fundamental points:

• Monetary reform should be
based on a system of fixed
parities, but the system should
be more flexible.

• Special drawing rights should
gradually replace the dollar's role
as the most widely used reserve
asset.

• There must be a return to
dollar convertibility, made possible
by a "consolidation," or con-
version into other debts, of the dol-
lar balances held by foreign cen-
tral banks.

• The IMF should have an ex-
panded role. It should act as
watchdog to recommend parity
changes that would ensure a
symmetry in the pressures to
revalue and devalue. It would
also determine, when central
banks accumulated dollars,

whether these dollars were "new"
and thus eligible for convertibility
or "old" and thus merely a re-
circulation of dollars that had
been consolidated and were not
eligible for convertibility.

The most interesting point in
the paper is its proposal to set
up a system of international
surveillance of foreign-exchange
reserves. The aim is to prevent
countries from running up huge
surpluses or deficits without
triggering an international mecha-
nism to push them toward
parity changes. Like all monetary
mechanisms, of course, this one
could be ignored.

The report suggests that the
IMF's managing director, after
consultation, should give a
"discreet warning" to the out-of-
step country. Thus, there should
not be any substantial new ac-
cumulation of reserves by surplus
countries.

By tracking below the \$20-\$25
band that had formed a bottom
for the dollar's trading range in
recent months, the market ended
in what some technical ana-
lysts regard as hostile territory.
In past months, buying support
had appeared to sustain prices
in this area.

Company Reports

Bank of New York Corp.
Second Quarter 1972
Revenue (millions) \$ 6.69
Profits (millions) \$ 0.94
Per Share \$ 0.91

First Half
Revenue (millions) \$ 12.29
Profits (millions) \$ 1.95
Per Share \$ 1.85

Second Quarter 1971
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Profits (millions) \$ 0.94
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Profits (millions) \$ 1.95
Per Share \$ 1.85

open letter to all Shareholders of
**Global Natural
Resources Properties Ltd.**
and
**Investment Properties
International Ltd.**

holder of these two companies, I have been very
d with the performance of the shares.
I had hoped for substantial progress under the
ent of Mr. Robert Vesco and his colleagues, none
it to me. There have been no dividends and the
market price of the shares in my opinion is
very low.

at Management has not furnished the share-
company financial statement showing the
1971 and 1972 operations and the company's
as a result.

I am very confused about the proposed transfer
of I.P.I. to a company called Property Resources

re hope that you will join me in creating a com-
shareholders which could band together and set
more information and to further our lawful
as shareholders. I firmly believe that the time is
such collective action of shareholders.

To me: Van Remoortel
71 Chester Square
London SW1

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ICC International N.V. announces an
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bons exchangeable for Series A Warrants of
International Controls Corp., for \$300 plus
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The offer expires at 12:00 noon, July 28,
2, and the Company reserves the right to
and the period of the offer. Payment will be
le upon presentation of the Debentures,
h warrant coupons and interest coupons
5 and all subsequent coupons attached to the
owing banks:

Overseas Development Bank
16a Avenue de la Liberté
Boite Postale 2141
LUXEMBOURG

Orbis Bank
8000 Munich 22
Marshallstrasse 8
GERMANY

VW Ordered To Divest Unit

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP-
DJ).—Volkswagen of America has
been ordered by a district court
here to divest itself of Volkswagen
Products Corp., an air conditioner
manufacturing subsidiary.

The suit was filed by Calnetics
Corp., which challenged Volks-
wagen of America's 1969 acquisi-
tion of a competing air condi-
tioning company, claiming it vio-
lated the Clayton Anti-trust Act
and asking divestiture.

Volkswagen acquired the air
conditioner subsidiary for an un-
disclosed amount in the fall of
1968. The court noted that in
1969 sales by Volkswagen Products
came to 24,149 units, or about 52
percent of the total VW air con-
ditioner market, and by 1971 its
sales had climbed to 68,211 units,
or 71 percent of the market.

In less than two years, the court
said, Volkswagen Products "com-
pletely eliminated" Calnetics as
a competitor in sales to Volks-
wagen Pacific Inc., an inde-
pendently owned distributor of
VWs, Porsches and Audi automo-
biles.

Volkswagen said it would ap-
peal the decision.

Calnetics said it would ap-
peal the decision.

Washington, July 13 (REUTERS)—Euro-
dollar borrowings by
U.S. banks from their foreign
subsidiaries fell \$849 million in
the week ended July 5 to \$786
million, outstanding the Federal
Reserve reported yesterday.

Utah's Profit Growth Seen Dipping

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP-DJ).—Utah Interna-
tional, whose stock has been in a
growth rate over the past 10 years, may be going
to disappoint Wall Street expectations.

This view, contrary to general Wall Street
thinking about the company, which is the
darling of the institutions, is taken by the bro-
kerage concern of Dominick & Dominick.

Richard O. Freedman, Dominick's metals and
mining analyst, contends that Utah's above-
average growth rate will end this year and nar-
row to about 5 percent for the foreseeable future.

Further, he believes there is "major risk" in
the stock price, which, based on what he regards
as "a realistic" price-earnings multiple, would
place it at about half of its current price.

Realistic Lower Multiple
Utah sells at about 30 times Dominick's earn-
ings estimate and Mr. Freedman argues that a
10-to-15 multiple would be more legitimate, plac-
ing the security at a price in the high 20s to
the mid-40s. His chief argument is that the
stimulus which sparked Utah's progress in the
past decade is no longer relevant.

He refers specifically to the completion of the
postwar reconstruction in Japan and Europe.
Further, he observes that Utah benefited from
its strong financial leverage, with debt rising
from zero to about 47 percent of capitalization.
"That's fine," but he adds, "you can't go from
47 to 94 percent. You can only play that bag
of tricks once."

Mr. Freedman observes that foreign earnings,
mostly on sales to Japan, constitute two-thirds of
Utah's gross profit, compared with one-third
five years ago. And he thinks foreign operations
will account for 75 percent of earnings in fiscal

1973. However, he notes that with postwar re-
construction completed, the foreign growth in
steel consumption has slowed dramatically. He
says the sellers' market in iron ore has collapsed
—a condition he thinks will be prevalent for at
least the next several years.

Shipping, in which Utah also is involved, also
has switched from a sellers' to a buyers' market.

Strong Market
Mr. Freedman observes that the coking coal
market remains strong. But he says the excess
of demand over supply is not nearly as severe
as it once was. Further, he says Utah is too
small a factor in the copper, uranium and real
estate markets for total earnings to be affected
by its participation in these industries.

The analyst who discussed his findings with
a top Utah official, says he was told that the
company's profit margins were declining, but
not to what extent.

Mr. Freedman also cites "political risks" of
the company's operations. Eventually, he expects
Utah's Peruvian operations to be nationalized.
He also insists that a continuing earnings growth
rate of 15 percent would assume the ability to
open new mines in Australia.

But a Labor party electoral victory this year
would affect earnings growth, because the party
is calling for 51 percent Australian ownership in
any new developments.

He also raises the possibility of an equity
offering, diluting per-share net income.
However, Edmund Littlefield, Utah's chairman,
sees a continuing strong demand for coking coal,
cites a backlog of orders of over \$3 billion and
projects a growth rate in earnings "of close to
15 percent a year" over the next five years.

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High.	Low.	Div. in 5	100c.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Change	High.	Low.	Div. in 3	100c.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Change
317 1/2	324	SoCal'd 1.50	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trisom 2.31e	4	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	0
317 1/2	324	South Co 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Triang Ind	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
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317 1/2	324	SouthCo 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trans Am	35	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
317 1/2	324	SouthCo 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trans Am	35	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
317 1/2	324	SouthCo 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trans Am	35	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
317 1/2	324	SouthCo 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trans Am	35	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
317 1/2	324	SouthCo 1.30	423	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	0	294 1/2	297	Trans Am	35	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
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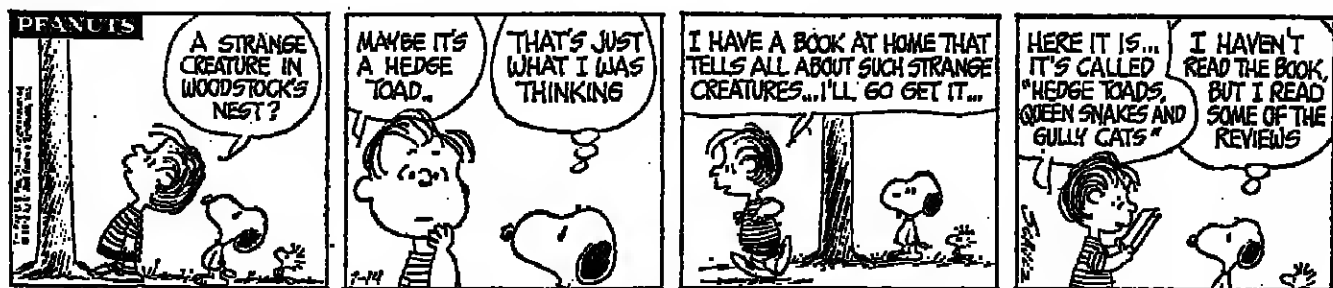
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.. (Continued on next page).

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B.C.



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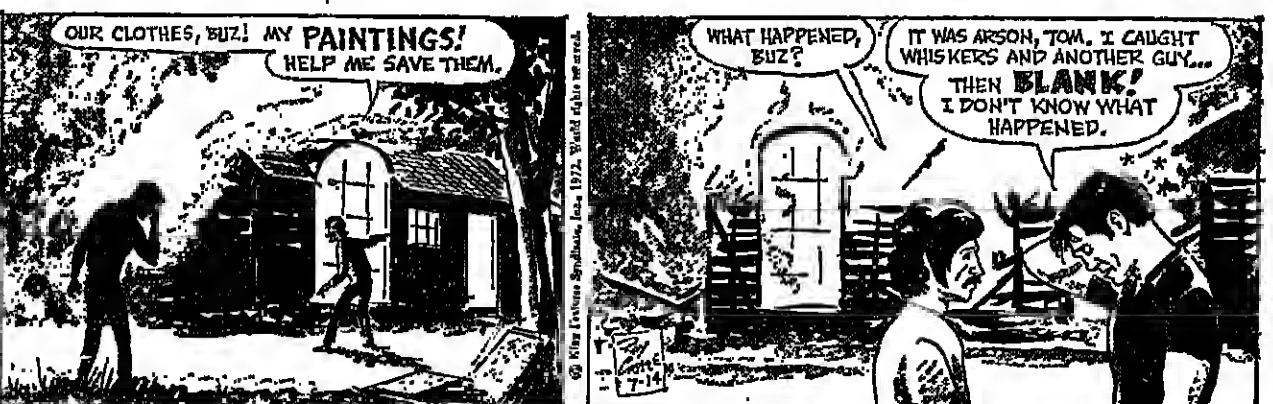
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If there is reason to think that the declarer holds no substantial assets outside the trump suit, the defenders' best strategy is usually to lead trumps at every occasion. On the diagrammed deal, a chronic neglect of trump leads eventually proved fatal.

The auction ended in four hearts, and West led the club queen. As West held spades and diamonds, and his partner had announced clubs, he should perhaps have led trumps.

South put on the club king from dummy, which worked out well, for it encouraged East to continue clubs. He did so, and South ruffed the third round with the heart ace. He led a diamond, and when West won he led the spade queen, neglecting another chance to lead trumps.

The declarer took two spade winners in the dummy, ruffed a spade and ruffed a diamond to reach this position:

NORTH	WEST (D)	EAST	SOUTH
AK54	AJ109	876	AJ32
K554	108	97	AQJ32
Q3	AQJ105	K82	8764
K632	Q4	AJ1097	85

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 1♣ 2♦ 2♠ 2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass West led the club queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OCCCA

THYAS

PRONED

KLEACT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PATCH SWISH MAGPIE JIGGER

Answers: Several in a flight—STEPS

BOOKS

THE STRANGER IN SHAKESPEARE

By Leslie A. Fiedler. Stein & Day. 263 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE conjunction may seem odd at first: Here's the controversial and idiosyncratic Leslie Fiedler, our foremost psychoanalyst of American literature (see "Love and Death in the American Novel," "Waiting for the End," "The Return of the Vanishing American" and the recently published two-volume "The Collected Essays of Leslie Fiedler"), confronting Shakespeare, no less. Indeed it seems to have struck Mr. Fiedler himself as an unusual departure; for, as he explains in his preface, it has taken him some 25 years to expand into the present book the lecture on "Shakespeare and the Paradox of Illusion" he gave in 1948 to "an audience of my academic peers," and he has completed it now "primarily... to refresh my soul... (after having) grown desiccated on the long march through the arid flatlands of ordinary language: the language of law courts and committee meetings, of newspapers and demonstrations."

Yet anyone who fears that Mr. Fiedler has wandered into alien territory in "The Stranger in Shakespeare" will be reassured to come across the following conclusions sprinkled throughout the text: That Caliban, in "The Tempest," in a sense "represents not merely the oppressed non-white minorities in America but also America itself as that country remains Europe's bad nigger." That "In 'Othello'... it is Shakespeare's bad conscience which has the final word, the bad conscience not only of all in himself which the black stranger symbolized but of his whole culture: the Renaissance, in which he lived; the Middle Ages, which shaped it; and the modern West, which is the heir of both."

That as "everyone once knew" but only moderns had conscience has denied, "The Merchant of Venice" "in some sense celebrates, certainly releases ritually, the full horror of anti-Semitism." And that in writing "Henry V," "try as he would... Shakespeare could not... keep his fear of women and his disgust with sex from breaking through." See? Mr. Fiedler may very well be vacillating in "a stream of living words and images," but he has not left behind his steamer trunk full of critical tools. And the stranger he meets in the stream is no stranger to him at all, but the familiar Fiedlerian archetype—variously named the "shadow," the "other," the "alien," the "outsider"—who, when encountered by "men of particular culture," is "defused," as superhuman or subhuman, and gets projected onto him "by the defining group."

Human possibilities not yet developed, or rejected for the sake of something else.

But if I seem to be making light of Mr. Fiedler's predictability, then I am misleading you. For he had not simply dogmatically through "Henry V," Part I, "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello" and "The Tempest" in order to

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenden

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 45 Shock | 12 Expression |
| 1 Bastille month, 1789 | 46 Do sentry duty | 13 Trees |
| 5 "Forever" | 48 Night sound | 18 Burning |
| 10 Unstimulating | 49 Ovens | 23 Dill seed |
| 14 Nautical word | 52 Shamrock | 24 House plant |
| 15 Furlough | 53 Ill-fated | 25 Stops |
| 16 Indigo | 54 monarch of 1789 | 26 More astute |
| 17 Where the 1789 trouble started | 56 Ends, guards, etc. | 27 Malicious area |
| 19 Article | 57 Regarding | 28 Dried device of 1700's |
| 20 Viper | 58 Shah country | 29 Diminished |
| 21 Sense | 59 Escaped | 30 Jerusalem |
| 22 Claws | 60 Enjoys a recess | 31 Cooking greases |
| 24 Penalize | 61 Lease | 32 Polish city |
| 25 Asian capital | | 36 Of the knee |
| 26 Assoc. transactions | DOWN | 37 Clan |
| 29 Kind of ancestor | 1 Coffee bean | 39 Hep |
| 32 Harden | 2 Rubber trees | 40 Millinery materials |
| 33 Grass bract | 3 Eucalyptus juice | 42 Merited |
| 34 Period | 4 Certainly | 43 Fowl lodgings |
| 35 Kind of game | 5 Strangers | 45 Dive |
| 36 Said and Arthur | 6 Scuffle | 46 Riches |
| 37 To-do | 7 Dance | 47 Seed covering |
| 38 Annex | 8 "All About" | 48 Colors |
| 39 Drinking places | 9 Repeats an assertion | 49 Charter |
| 40 Banqueted | 10 Adapt | 50 Islamic call to prayer |
| 41 Softened | 11 Name in 1789 annals | 51 Forwarded |
| 43 Staves off | | 54 Individual |
| 44 Of a grain | | 55 Norse goddess |

